

STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER:

Thursday, -- September 3, 1861

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention will assemble at Saint Paul on Wednesday, September 4th, 1861, at 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

GOVERNOR;
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR;
SECRETARY OF STATE;
STATE TREASURER;
ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The different counties will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by delegates, who are bona fide residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka 2, Benton 1, Blue Earth 4, Brown 2, Carver 3, Chisago 2, Dakota 7, Dodge 3, Faribault 1, Fillmore 9, Freeborn 3, Hennepin 8, Goodhue 6, Houston 5, Le Sueur 4, McLeod 1, Meeker 1, Morrison 1, Mower 2, Nicollet 3, Olmsted 6, Ramsey 8, Rice 5, Scott 4, Sherburne 1, Sibley 3, Stearns 3, Steele 2, Wabasha 7, Winona 6, Waseca 2, Wright 3, Washington 4.

Counties not enumerated will be entitled to one delegate each.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee. DANIEL ROHRER, Chm., St. Paul, July 16, 1861.

Decision on the Three Months' Question.

The question of the legality of the enlistment of the Minnesota First for three years, was decided by Associate Justice Wayne on the 25th inst., discharging the writ of *habeas corpus*.

In the raising of this question, not only our correspondent who consented to stand in the breach to have the question settled, but the entire regiment have suffered, in consequence of a thousand misrepresentations as to their motives. A great majority of the regiment firmly believed their prolonged enlistment for three years—which took place long before their original enlistment for three months had expired—was informal and illegal. They were never sworn, except when they took an oath to serve the Government for three months—they never signed a paper, except the original three months' muster roll. They did not wish to leave the service—except, perhaps, a few individual cases—but what they did desire, was to be legally and properly in the service, and to be under an organization more compatible to them. It was from no dissatisfaction with the service, from no want of sympathy with the war, from no want of patriotism, from no lack of bravery that the question was raised. And now that the question is legally determined, we expect to see the regiment more contented and even more proficient and serviceable than ever before.

We copy the order of Justice Wayne in the premises:

"That the writ of *habeas corpus* ad *sub judicium* awarded by me on a prior day, to wit on the 10th inst., upon the application of Edward A. Stevens, petitioner, and his wife, and the cause is hereby discharged; and that the said Edward A. Stevens be and is hereby remanded to his military duty in the First Minnesota Regiment, commanded by Col. Willis A. Gorman, and that until then he remain in the custody of the United States Marshal for this district."

We have been in constant receipt of private letters from our correspondent during the progress of the trial. In one of them, alluding to the regiment in connection with the question, he says:

"You may ask what will we do if discharged? I can only answer for myself—'I am for the war, whether it lasts three years or thirty, so long as I live.' The regiment would recognize, I believe, from my knowledge of the men and the way they talk, either here or at home. Some would leave for good—perhaps one-sixth. There are plenty to fill their places. There are to 'Fourth Pennsylvanians' among us, and we would not leave with the enemy almost at the door of our Capital—the seat of government and the Government itself must be out of danger or we remain."

The other day when the Colonel made his return to the court, Mr. Stanton, his attorney, in some remarks intimated that I, in taking the course I have, have been guilty of mutiny and treason. Good God! has it come this—that in our fair land, consecrated by the blood of our forefathers years ago, it is treason and mutiny to appeal in a peaceful way to the highest judicial authority in the government to decide a simple question of the legality or illegality of a contract? That it is mutiny to counsel the boys, as I have always done, to keep quiet, obey all orders, and be faithful to the government until they were discharged in the proper way. Oh, no, it cannot be that a same man can make such a charge, understanding the facts of the case. But he did make the charge and intimated an arrest. I am ready at any and all times to pass any examination before any court of enquiry. I have done nothing I am ashamed of—nothing I would not do again under the same circumstances. And yet the charge of disloyalty falls gratefully upon our ears. I volunteered

my services, and am ready and willing to lay down my life in support of the government under whose protecting influence and flag I was born and nurtured every day of my life. I have performed my duty faithfully and am forever a traitor!"

Under date of 23d, our correspondent says:

"Was in court today and listened attentively to all I heard—and I think I heard everything that transpired. The case was opened by Mr. Cox, who made a lengthy argument based upon the grounds that the so-called re-muster was not a legal one. Mr. Stanton replied in an able, although I considered it also an unnecessarily personal argument. He claimed that the Army Regulations did not apply to volunteer forces, and that the mere fact of a man tendering his services to the government, and the government giving them arms, &c., constituted a good and sufficient contract. He went further—he claimed that (in substance) any soldier feeling himself aggrieved and applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to decide the justice of his grievance, in so doing committed mutiny and treason—and was punishable with death. The court adjourned until to-morrow morning when Mr. Cox will review Mr. Stanton's argument, and the Honorable, and as far as I have seen, impartial, Judge Wayne will probably render a decision. What it will be I cannot tell."

Before the adjournment of court a body of infantry appeared with an order for my arrest from Gen. McClellan. As the case was not decided, they left. As far as I can judge from the intimations, I am charged with a violation of the 7th, 23d and 99th articles of War—when they are I was not informed, and have never seen or heard them read. I suppose it is for mutiny or sedition. I shall ask no favors, but simple justice. If I have unintentionally done wrong, or violated any regulation, for which, in a military point of view, I should lay down my life, by a military necessity—I am ready. When I joined the regiment, I calculated the chances of my returning as doubtful, and arranged my business accordingly—but I did not expect to lose my life at the hands of our own friends. Neither do I expect it now—I do not know of anything I have done which can be construed into an offense—and I cannot believe that in an American army a man will be falsely convicted."

Again our correspondent sends us a short note under date of—

CENTRAL GRAVE HOUSE, Washington, Aug. 25.

DEAR VAN:—"Raisins" is in a box—sweet-flavored as ever. Am well treated and have no fault to find with any one here. How long I shall remain, I do not as yet know—perhaps for "three years, or during the war." More anon.

What the result will be, we know not; but we cannot believe that any court of enquiry can make a punishable offense of the case. If so, of one thing we are certain—it has been an error of judgment, urged upon him and hundreds of others by peculiar circumstances. No more loyal man, no kinder heart or braver and truer soldier carries a musket or wields a sword in the American army than Edward A. Stevens; and no braver man entered the service, from Minnesota or elsewhere, than he. If tried by a court-martial, his unpriced cannot better illustrate the dignity and the virtue of a true soldier than by restoring him to his position; for those who know him, know that an insurrectionary or mutinous thought could never have entered his heart. He only sought to know his rights—but in the method, he may have erred.

Was it Authorized?

The special Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, speaking of the *habeas corpus* case in the first Minnesota regiment, says:

"Col. Gorman is a strict disciplinarian; and I honor him for that. They charge that he swears; he says he was provoked to do that by the cowardice of these few men."

We shall be slow to believe that Col. man authorized the last sentence. The entire regiment was interested in the legal question raised, and we learn that at least six hundred were engaged in bringing the question before the War Department and the court. The Colonel could not charge these men with cowardice, and we regret to see the article re-copied into Minnesota papers without a word of protest against the wrong done our brave men. Fifty graves, near four hundred bleeding wounds, and deeds of bravery unsurpassed by the immortal "six hundred," sealed their courage with a baptism that can never be effaced or questioned.

FORTUNATE.—W. S. King, Esq., of the Minneapolis Atlas, is fortunate—fortunate in getting a good position in Washington during the sessions of the new Congress, and fortunate in being able to leave the *Atlas* office to practical printers for an indefinite period—say, during the continuance of the hard times. The publisher who can get out of business these times without a sacrifice of everything, is fortunate indeed.

A Naval Expedition.

The strict secrecy with which the army operations are now being conducted by the Government, excludes the people from knowing much of what is transpiring, and far less of the plans of the campaign. This will be well; especially if the movements and designs can be kept from the enemy with like success.

The fact that Gen. Butler has been sent out on a naval expedition with a force that would indicate important purposes, and on an extensive scale, has become known; but the destination and design of the expedition can only be conjectured. Connected with the fleet are the frigates *Minnesota*, *Wabasha* and *Pawnee*, the gun-boats *Monticello* and *Harriet Lane*, with a fleet of steamers, propellers, &c., and over 4,000 troops. It may be set down as a certainty that such an outfit is for no inconsiderable undertaking. The thorough blockade of North Carolina, and the command of its inlet, the establishment of Butler's headquarters at some important point on the coast, and a general cleaning out and smashing of the coveys of the privateers now preying upon our commerce in that portion of the rebellious vineyard, may be among the objects of the mission. If these conjectures be true, there will soon be a retrograde movement of rebel troops now hovering about Washington. A division of the rebel forces in this manner would be a strong point gained by the Government. This would be taking the war right into Africa; and we know of no officer who could make a greater stir in the African camp than the bold and dashing Butler. The vessels carried over one hundred guns, among them the celebrated "Union gun," now on board the *Minnesota*, which discharges seventy-five pounds of powder at a single shot, and throws an eighteen inch solid ball of the same dimensions.

From the indications we shall expect in a few days to hear of stirring events down in "Dixie's Land." And if these conjectures be true, so far from the rebels continuing their advance towards Washington, we shall expect to hear of advance movements of our own men from the Potomac over the "sacred dirt" of Eastern Virginia—not as that of the 21st of July, but as a triumphant and victorious army. A few days will remove the clouds of speculation and conjecture and reveal the true designs.

P. S. Our speculations are in part verified. See this morning's news under the proper heading.

Gen. Shields' Brigade.

The appointment of Gen. Shields to a Brigadier Generalship, with a view to the raising of a select Irish brigade, has inspired the Irish-American element throughout the country with new enthusiasm. The recently discharged 77th of New York is re-organizing and will form the first regiment of the brigade. Companies are forming in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and all the leading cities for this particular service. In consequence of this movement, Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher will decline the position offered him by Gen. Fremont, and will again place himself at the head of his company in the 77th. It is expected that this will be the crack brigade of the army.

The Army in and About Washington.

The inquiry is often made of us—how many Government troops are now in and about Washington? We cannot answer the question, as but little is now made public with reference to the movement of troops. We saw a statement more than a week ago, however, that the number at that time in and within one day of Washington, was over 150,000. During the past week large numbers have been moving forward. The New York Post says that arrangements had been perfected for the transportation, without delay, of four regiments daily during the past week from New York.

Impressments at Memphis.

The following, from the Council proceedings of Memphis, as reported in the papers of that city, gives a hint how the rebel army is raised:

The subject of the impressment of citizens into Confederate service, brought before the Board by the Mayor, was discussed at length by the Aldermen, when Alderman Farmer offered the following resolution, which was amended by Alderman Kortrecht, and adopted by the Board:

Resolved, by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, That Aldermen Merrill, Morgan and Greenlaw be appointed a committee with instructions to confer with Gen. Polk, or his proper representative, upon the subject of impressments, and report their action to this Board.

HEXENHIN COUNTY.—The Republicans

of Hennepin county have placed in nomination Hon. R. J. Baldwin for re-election as Senator, and F. R. E. Cornell and John C. Past for Representatives.

The precise number of traitors or suspected persons whom the Potter committee have found in the service of the government, is 188. Of these the State Department, 87, War Department 34, Attorney General's 16, etc.

State Convention.

The Republican State convention meets in St. Paul to-morrow. We expect to see a perfectly harmonious convention, and a wise policy pursued, both in nominations and platform.

The county convention for this county for the appointment of delegates to the State convention was held in this city last Saturday. Resolutions sustaining the General Government in its efforts to suppress rebellion and treason, and pledging a continuance and increase of sympathy and support; one sustaining our present State administration and expressing a desire for the re-nomination of the present officers; and another re-affirming confidence in the bravery and patriotism of the First Minnesota Regiment, were unanimously adopted.

The official proceedings will be found in another column.

No More Intercourse.

All loyal citizens will rejoice to see that the Government is adopting rigorous measures to prevent intercourse between the North and the disloyal portions of the South. Adams' Express Company has been used since the mails were cut off as the medium through which a constant communication has been kept up between the rebels and disloyal citizens at the North. Officers and agents of the Postoffice Department are instructed to cause the arrest of express agents or other persons detected in carrying on the business. Parties in this city have been in constant communication with rebel States, through express companies, during the past two months.

Union Meeting in Milwaukee.

A great meeting of the people in Milwaukee who are in favor of a "vigorous prosecution of the war," was held last Friday evening. Patriotic speeches were made, and great earnestness characterized the meeting. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That the people of the North owe it to themselves to drive the traitors from the soil of Missouri, and to restore to that disorganized State the full and peaceful action of its own laws, and of the Constitution of the United States; and that, unless we make the design of the times, that solemn duty is about to be signally discharged.

The Cabinet—Cameron's Remarks.

The well-informed Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post in his communication of Thursday last, says:

"The stories of dissensions in the Cabinet are entirely without foundation. On a vital point there is a disagreement between the members. They are unanimously for pushing on the war, just as long as the people will furnish men and money. The Government cannot make a great and successful campaign unless the people furnish half a million of troops to fight the battles of the Union. The Government must not be blamed, if the people are unequal to the crisis. However this may be, it is not true that the Cabinet is divided, nor is it in a quarrelsome condition. Nothing could be further from the truth. The idea that any member will leave the Cabinet is also without foundation. The President exercises himself very decidedly on this point, and there is no end of the matter, for the present at least."

A First-rate Hit—An Historical Fact.

The New York Tribune revives an historical fact that is well calculated to stir the English sentiment over our small loss at the battle at Manassas:

The London Times calls the fight at Bull Run a "sham battle," and makes merry over the losses on the national side, which it pretends to consider ridiculously small. It may not be regarded as impertinent for us to compare this "sham battle" with the English attack on Sebastopol in September, 1855. We find that the English stormed the Redan, and were beaten off in such disorder that they could not rally. Their total number of killed was 386. The loss in killed on the part of our Army at Manassas was 480. The former is called by the London Times an "awful conflict"—the latter a "sham battle," in which "the only struggle was to get away."

That is a shot right through the centre of John Bull.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—The

Congress at Richmond adjourned on Monday, the 19th, to reassemble in November. Its session, although conducted with closed doors, was not entirely harmonious, and hints are thrown out that there were several pretty sharp skirmishes. The Richmond Enquirer "regrets" that a minority has been developed of unyielding opponents to the Administration."

The Bridgeport Farmer Cleaned Out—Operations of Traitors Exposed.

BRIDGEPORT, CT., Aug. 25.—In cleaning out the office of the Farmer, last night, a mail bag was found filled with letters, &c., for the secessionists in Alabama and Georgia. Some of them expose the treason of home politicians.

"NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS."—J.

Travis Rosser, who probably owes money to at least two or three hundred of the officers and privates of the First Minnesota Regiment, commanded a battery of four guns in the Confederate army at Bull Run. Probably he succeeded in killing off a few of his Minnesota creditors. He could hardly shoot amiss. It would be well for Rosser if any of the St. Paul or Mankato boys ever get hold of him on the field of battle.—St. Paul Press.

THE WAR FOR THE CONSTITUTION!



This Morning's News.

BEN. BUTLER HEARD FROM!

Glorious News.

TWO FORTS! MUNITIONS OF WAR! AND 600 PRISONERS TAKEN!

Gen. Butler's naval expedition has proven a success. The news will thrill every loyal heart with patriotic joy—Forts Hatteras and Clark were surrendered (probably on Saturday) after a loss of eight rebels killed and twenty-five wounded. Two forts, 25 cannon and 1000 stand of arms, with 600 prisoners were captured. The prisoners have been shipped to New York on board the *Minnesota*.

The articles of capitulation agreed on between Commodore Stringham, Gen'l Butler and Samuel Barron, commanding naval force, and Confederate States Navy, and Martin and Anderson, commanding land forces at Fort Hatteras, stipulate that all forces under said Barron, Martin and Anderson, and all munitions, arms, men and property be unconditionally surrendered to the Government of the United States, on terms of full capitulation, and that the officers and men shall receive treatment due prisoners of war.

The official report of the affair is as follows.

To the Secretary of the Navy: I have to inform you that we have been uncommonly successful. All that could have been wished by the most hopeful has been accomplished, and we are taking on board the *Minnesota* officers and men numbering 615, who surrendered after the bombardment from the fleet during a portion of two days. After landing the prisoners at New York I shall return to Hampton.

S. H. STRINGHAM, Blockading Squadron.

Courage, friends of the Union! LIGHT IS BREAKING!

From Washington.

IMPORTANT REBEL MOVEMENT.—THE ENEMY STILL IN A MENACING ATTITUDE.—SUSPECTED FIGHT ON THE KANAWHA.—FROM MISSOURI.—CONTINUED ROBBERIES BY THE TRAITORS.—NEWS FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30. The Times' special correspondent says General Scott expressed the opinion today that the rebels must make an attack on our lines, and at an early day.

Information from the rebel army says there are large numbers of rebels in and about Manassas, scattered on the lines of roads leading to Richmond and towards Strasburg. There has been much sickness among these men owing to wet weather and a deficiency in clothing and tent equipment.

They are short of everything except wheat, flour and corn, of which they have an abundance. The men are very restless, and there was no discipline. They were highly elated at the success at Bull Run, and so confident of their ability to crush the Abolitionists, that they imperatively demanded to be led to Washington. It is probably in obedience to this requirement that they are being paraded along our lines.

An intercepted letter from Columbus, Ga., of recent date, shows that New York papers were received at that point within ten to twelve days of the date of publication, and further that the rebels are basing their movements in the lower tier of States on the supposition that the designs of the military authorities here are developed by suggestions of the Northern press.

Secretaries Blair and Cameron have signified their intention to remove every person from their departments against whom a charge of disloyalty may be brought by the Investigating Committee.

[Herald's Correspondence].—The enemy have not only established their old line of pickets as before the battle of Bull Run, but have actually encroached on the territory formerly held by us, nearly half a mile nearer our line of fortifications. They now occupy several important strategic points, on which they are throwing up fortifications. On Munson's Hill the enemy are constructing works, and have now a temporary battery of rifled cannon from which for the last few days they have kept up a desultory fire upon our troops at Bailey's Cross Roads. Along the route referred to, the enemy have several depots of supplies and reinforcements and at least three new fortifications, and probably double that number concealed and under construction.

The enemy's forces at Munson's Hill consisted of 700 infantry, 10,000 infantry and three pieces of cannon.

A gentleman arrived here to-day from Richmond via Louisville. He has spent several weeks in Virginia, and visited the lines of the rebel army. He estimates the numbers now in arms in Virginia at nearly 200,000, and the force on the Potomac alone at 180,000. Since the 1st

of June immense quantities of arms purchased in the East, have been carried into the State through Baltimore, and their whole army are now well armed. Manassas Junction has been virtually abandoned, there being only a guard left there to look after the guns of the batteries.—The principal body of their forces has been pushed forward to the Potomac to be thrown across into Maryland, for which movement a column of 40,000 is prepared with pontoon bridges upon which they can cross at any point they find the least defended. They are determined to make an attempt to get Maryland in their possession; and they believe that will insure their ultimate possession of Washington and all the immense accumulation of supplies there, thus enabling them to transfer the war from the Potomac to the Susquehanna, and to secure to them the recognition by Europe. This programme has been decided upon.

The Secretary of the Treasury contemplates issuing an address to the public in behalf of a national loan.

An Army officer stationed on the Virginia side of the Potomac, reports that while we have lost several soldiers this week in picket skirmishing, at least six teen of the enemy were certainly killed.

[Special to Post.] There was no exciting rumors to-day from the other side of the Potomac. The enemy's movements are believed to be intended to draw our troops out of their entrenchments in small detachments. There is no indication to-day of an attack upon any part of our lines.

A new army order to suppress the publication of all objectionable news, will be issued, and under its provisions General Dix will take measures against all of the secession journals in Baltimore.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30. Governor Dennison has just received the following telegram from Brigadier Gen. Cox:

GAULEY BRIDGE, Aug. 29. Authentic reports show fifteen killed and about forty wounded. A large number of the 7th Ohio is scattered and missing, but we hope the most of these will escape.

QUINCY, Aug. 29. Lieut. Pickney, of Captain Ralston's company of the 16th Regiment Illinois volunteers, came to this city last night and stated that a large number of rebels variously estimated at 2,500 to 3,000, under the notorious Martin Green, took possession of Palmyra, Mo., yesterday morning. There were no United States troops there to defend it and of course no resistance was made. Some 600 of the rebels were in town and the balance were encamped outside.

A train of cars containing a considerable quantity of muskets for the troops at St. Joseph, which left Hannibal yesterday, was fired into near Palmyra, and forced to return. No particular damage done.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30. The Baltimore American has reliable information received from Gen. Rosecrans up to the afternoon of the 28th inst.—Gen. R. was not only alive and well, but was quietly pursuing his functions at headquarters. Various accounts are given of the forces of Generals Lee, Wise and Floyd, but no reliable information seems to be possessed outside of Rosecrans' staff. Opinions differ very much among men in Western Virginia as to the probability of anything like a general engagement between the respective armies in that quarter. Confidence is reposed in the ability of Gen. Rosecrans to maintain himself against any forces likely to be spared to attack him. He has excellent officers, who have doubtless helped him in providing an effective army.

Aeronautic Reconnaissance.

SUCCESS OF THE NATIONAL LOAN.

REBELS ON THE POTOMAC.

COL. TYLER'S SKIRMISH.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Important From Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

[Times' Correspondence].—Mr. Whipple of the Engineers, accompanied Mr. Lowe on his aeronautic reconnaissance yesterday. They observed nearly 10,000 men at work, throwing up embankments on Munson's Hill, between Falls Church and Fairfax, a distance of seven miles. They concluded the enemy must be in large force.

The State Department will not issue passes to any body to pass from loyal into rebel States.

Since the passage through Louisville was stopped, the demand for passes has been very large. Most of the applicants are women who have been living in the North.

It is intended to prevent the publication of movements connected with the raising of troops, the proper preparation of munitions of war, the transportation of men and the cruising out of war vessels.

The Secretary of the Treasury is gratified to know that the subject of the success of National loan does not depend upon banks, corporations or other moneyed institutions, but that the people alone are active and willing to subscribe all the money that will be needed.

Senator Wade, of Ohio, before leaving Washington was authorized by the Government to raise a Regiment of cavalry and batteries of artillery for the war.

[Tribune's Dispatch].—A letter from St. Louis states there is no doubt that the rebels intended and expected to be in full possession of St. Louis before now, and that the 20th of August was the time fixed upon for active co-operation of the secessionists in that city. Nothing could have prevented the plot from succeeding had they been victorious at Springfield. Gen. Lyon knowing this sacrificed himself and saved the city. A second time by his victory, for such it was in fact, our friends have gained and are safe.

Advices received at the War Department confirm the reports that the Iowa

and Comanches from whom last year Government withheld their annual presents on account of previous casualties, have united their fortunes with the southern confederates. The principal rendezvous of the tribes are near Fort Bent.

[Herald's Dispatch].—It is estimated by men entitled to know that there are 75,000 of the rebel army between Harper's Ferry and Edward's Ferry, waiting an opportunity to force a crossing into Maryland, and willing to take the chances there of an insurrection of the malcontents that will enable them to transfer the conflict to that State, and place Washington between two rebel armies. In the meantime, hundreds of Maryland secessionists are gathering upon the eastern shore for the purpose of carrying out the programme of cutting off direct communication between Baltimore and Philadelphia, simultaneous to the passage of the rebels across the Potomac at Little Town and Eastern, in Talbot County.

These arrivals have amounted to as many as fifty per day. The rebels are in such condition they are compelled either to attempt to advance, or retire from the Potomac. The resources of this region are exhausted, and they cannot much longer subsist their immense force on the Virginia side of the Potomac. They must either possess themselves of the riches of the splendid agricultural districts of Western Maryland, or fall back at least upon the Rappahannock. Their desperation will make lively times along the Potomac in a few days, and perhaps in a few hours.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says the official advices show that the affair at Cross Lanes was a mere skirmish. Col. Tyler with one division of his regiment was surprised by a strong rebel force and fell back in order but rather fast, the enemy coming down on him, and the other division of his regiment, under Major Casement. Both divisions escaped with fifteen reported killed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

[Special to Post from Washington].—Startling news reaches us from Kentucky. Mr. Jackson, member of Congress from that State, who had just returned to this city from the performance of Committee duty in New York, left suddenly for Kentucky last night, having received urgent dispatches indicating the danger of an outbreak of hostilities. Similar advices have been received here to-day from Mr. Guthrie.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax has just arrived here. He reports that enlistment is going on freely in Indiana and Illinois. Groups are anxious for immediate service in Missouri. Within a fortnight 25,000 men will be in the field from Indiana alone.

A deserter from New Madrid says the forces under Pillow, except, perhaps, the Tennessee and Alabama troops, are much demoralized, and are mainly held together by the belief that St. Louis will soon fall into their hands. The force at New Madrid under Pillow is about 20,000; at Benton, Scott county, under Jeff Thompson, 8,000; and at Charleston under Hunter, 800.

The Battle at Cross Lanes.

CALIFORNIA, August 28.—The battle at Cross Lanes, near Summerville, on the 28th inst., proved to be a bloody affair. The following are all the particulars we have learned: The 7th Ohio Regiment, Col. Tyler, was surrounded while at breakfast, and attacked on both flanks, and in front simultaneously. Our men immediately formed for battle and fought bravely, while they saw but little chance of success, the enemy being too powerful. Col. Tyler sent forward to the baggage train, which was coming up three miles distant, and had it turned back towards Gauley, which point it reached in safety. Companies B, C and I suffered most severely. They particularly were in the hottest of the fight, and stood up to it bravely, and finally fought their way through at fearful odds, making dreadful slaughter in the enemy's ranks. The rebel force consisted of 3,000 infantry, 400 cavalry and 10 guns. The Federal forces scattered after they had cut their way through, but soon formed again and fired, but received no reply or pursuit from the enemy. Our loss cannot be definitely ascertained, though not over 200 are missing out of the 900 engaged.

The rebel loss is fearful. Lieut. Col. Creighton captured the enemy's colors and two prisoners. The following is a list of officers known to be killed: Capt. Dyer, Co. D, Pineville; Capt. Shurtliff, Co. C, Oberlin; Capt. Sterling, (not James), Co. I, Adj. I, De Forest, Cleveland; Lieut. Charles Warren, and Sergeant-Major King, Warren, Ohio. The other field officers are all safe.

NOTICE.

To the Farmers of Washington AND CHISAGO COUNTIES.

E. BROWN & CO. are manufacturing at Stillwater, the Davis & Palmer

FANNING MILL

AND GRAIN SEPARATOR.

Patented March 6th, 1861. We will warrant this to be a better Mill than any ever before offered to the public for separating oats and all seed from wheat. Farmers in want of a Mill cannot do better than to give us a call and see its operation. We will sell as cheap as it can be afforded. Shop on Myrtle street, between Second and Third streets.

Aug. 26, 1861.—505m3. E. BROWN & CO.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the various towns of the county of Washington are hereby requested to elect the usual number of delegates to attend a County Convention to be held at Stillwater, on Saturday, the 7th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing 4 delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at St. Paul on Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1861.

MAHON BLACK, Com.

Stillwater, Aug. 24, 1861.—505m4

Notice.

OUR STORE is closed every Friday evening at sunset, and reopened on Saturday evening.

LEVY & DANIELS.

The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 5.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1861.

NUMBER 52.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

It is furnished to subscribers for two dollars per year in advance.

Office in Greeley's block, main street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, for one insertion, (10 lines, 100 words or less) constitute a square.	\$1.00
Each additional insertion, 100 words or less.	.50
One-half square, 50 words or less.	.50
One-third square, 33 words or less.	.33
One-fourth square, 25 words or less.	.25
One-fifth square, 20 words or less.	.20
One-sixth square, 16 words or less.	.16
One-seventh square, 14 words or less.	.14
One-eighth square, 12 words or less.	.12
One-ninth square, 11 words or less.	.11
One-tenth square, 10 words or less.	.10
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.	\$5.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 6 months.	3.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 3 months.	2.00

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions will be continued until, either by a written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

Twenty cents per square will be charged for each change of advertisement.

Display advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

J. M. HARLOW, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Residence, at the Sawyer House.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office in Holcomb's new stone building, (up stairs), Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

DOCTOR A. MULLER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office one door above Dodge's book store.

Main street. Residence corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Wm. M. McCLUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in Greeley's block, main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office in Greeley's block, main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

S. S. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in Greeley's block, main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

L. R. CORMAN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Co., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

July 10th, 1861.

WM. F. MASON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WATER, OILS, FURS,

AND

GEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 4 Rogers' block, 3d street, above the bridge.

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

The only Wholesale Hat House in Minn.

October 18, 1860—44-45-47.

M. E. AMES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in the building occupied by Proctor & Co., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

A. VAN VORHES,

GENERAL LAND AGENT.

Will select land for immigrants, locate land warrants, and secure preemption claims, and attend to all business connected with a General Land Agency. Office opposite the Post Office.

M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER.

Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Elephant, Medium and Plain Household

Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

C. CARLI,

BANKER AND BROKER.

Exchange on New York, St. Louis,

and all the principal cities of the world.

Collections made promptly, remitted less current rate of exchange.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,

Attorney at Law.

Office in Holcomb's block, Stillwater, Minn.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Holcomb's block, Stillwater, Minn.

WEBSTER & BROTHER,

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

(Painting, Glazing, Marbling, and Paper Hanging. Shop on Second Street South of Church, Stillwater, March 22, 1860.)

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Stillwater, April 30, 1861.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

JOHN DARRAH,

PROPRIETOR.

This house is centrally located in the

business portion of the city, near the

steamboat landing, and has always been a

favorite resort of visitors and citizens. No

effort will be spared to retain its well earned

reputation.

STAGES leave daily for St. Paul.

Good stables attached to the house.

Howe's Standard Scales.

FOR SALE BY

Vanderhoof, Dickerson & Co.,

111 Main Street, Stillwater, Minn.

The Messenger.

Saturday, -- September 7, 1861.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A PLATFORM BROAD AND PATRIOTIC.

The old State Officers Re-Nominated by Acclamation.

HARMONY AND UNION.

The Republican State Convention

which met in St. Paul last Wednesday

was peculiarly harmonious in its delibera-

tions and fortunate in its results. "The

convention was composed of an intelligent

and patriotic body of men, and all seemed

to appreciate the individual responsibility

vested upon them. The platform

is broad and comprehensive, upon which

every loyal citizen can stand in support

of the constitution and the laws.

At other times there might have been

some controversy upon the question of

nominations—there would undoubtedly

have been—but now the great and lead-

ing idea being to suppress the rebellion

and to maintain the Government, we

think the cordial and unanimous recom-

mendation of the present incumbents was

appropriate and opportune. They have

all been tried, and all have proven them-

selves staunch and unwavering friends

of the Union, and by their judicious, suc-

cessful and economical administration of

affairs during the past two years, they

have secured the confidence of men of

all parties throughout the State. There

being no necessity for a change, none was

made. The nominations were—

Governor, Alexander Ramsey; for Lieut.

Governor, Ignatius Donnelly; Secretary

of State, James H. Baker; State Treas-

urer, Charles Scheffer; Attorney Gen-

eral, Gordon E. Cole. Hon. David Cop-

per presided, with one Vice President

from each judicial district.

The following resolutions, reported by

a committee, after free and full discus-

sion, were adopted:

Resolved, in the present hour, our na-

tional existence and that of civil and po-

litical liberty are alike imperiled; that

Resolved, That in presenting the can-

dicates this day nominated, we go to the

people upon the issue, viz: That this

Government shall be sustained and the

Union shall be preserved; and that for

the attainment of these ends we pledge

an unflinching support of the National

Administration in its efforts to suppress

this iniquitous rebellion by the earnest

and vigorous prosecution of the present

war.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all

who regard the preservation of this Union

as the great object of present desire, to

unite with us in a common effort to save

the best Government known among men.

Resolved, That we concur in and en-

dorse the following sentiments recently

promulgated by that distinguished Dem-

ocrat, Major General Benjamin F. Butler,

of Massachusetts, to wit: "That in a

state of rebellion we would condemn

that which is used to oppose our arms, and

to take all property (so called) which

constitutes the wealth of the rebellious

States, and furnishes the means by which

the war is prosecuted, besides being the

cause of the war; and if, in so doing, it

should be objected that human beings

were brought to the free enjoyment of

life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,

such objection might not require much

consideration."

Resolved, That we are opposed to any

and all compromises with traitors; but

whenever they are once put down and the

power and integrity of the Union fully

asserted and reorganized, then, and not

before, we are willing to have consider-

ed any grievances under the constitution

which loyal citizens, South or North, may

present, and if justly allowed, to see them

redressed in an adequate manner.

Resolved, That we learn with exultation

and pride of the gallant conduct of the

"Minnesota First" in the fatal field of

Manassas; and we have confidence that

their future, as their past career, will do

honor to Minnesota and confer fresh glori-

passing, it is well, while contemplating

the more striking scenes that are trans-

piring on the national stage, to reflect

that the Federal Government can be well

sustained by each of the States husband-

ing and caring for its own domestic af-

fairs so as to be able to contribute most

to the general weal.

Since January, 1860 much has been

effected in our material improvement. A

floating debt of one hundred thousand

dollars has been nearly extinguished.

The interest upon the loan of two

hundred and fifty thousand dollars has

been promptly paid and the credit of the

State preserved.

The ordinary expenses of the govern-

ment have been reduced from about two

hundred to less than one hundred thou-

sand dollars.

The single item of the public printing

is reduced from the average of fifty thou-

sand to that of twelve thousand dollars

per annum.

And in spite of all this the State tax

has been reduced from five to four mills,

while in the creation of the land, the

school and the statistical board the use-

fulness and the efficiency of the Govern-

ment have been advanced.

I do not mention this in a vain or host-

ile spirit, but from a desire to give to

the financial reform of the State the ad-

vantage of these reforms.

When in April last the armed rebels

of the South boldly fired upon a national

fortress—without hesitation I tendered to

the President, not gold and silver, for of

such, unfortunately, we had none; but

more precious wealth, the strong arms

and brave hearts of the flower of our

youth, who, less than two months there-

after, marched from the "lands of the Da-

kotas," to the defence of the national cap-

ital.

It was upon the field of Manassas that

the battle flag of Minnesota was first

frayed and low, and how bravely our

sons bore themselves on that disastrous

day, history will ever testify.

And finally, my friends, for I would

not detain you, let it be the firm resolve

of the people of Minnesota, that until

armed rebellion against the Government

ceases everywhere, and until the glorious

flag of freedom, the stars and stripes,

be undisputedly over every State and

Territory of this Union, this war shall

continue.

The other officers followed by return-

ing thanks—Mr. Baker giving a little be-

yond more formality and making a stir-

ring speech.

A Patriotic Letter from a Mass-

achusetts Shoemaker.

The Secretary of the Treasury has re-

ceived the following letter, which shows

how the people of the old Bay State re-

gard the war. Its tone of earnest, hearty

patriotism makes it worthy of being

printed in letters of gold:

"I am a shoemaker of limited means,

but I want to lend Government this hun-

dred dollars, to assist it in its little in-

crease of its authority—its existence."

"The reason I send it to you rather

than to invest it here, is, I want to give

to Uncle Sam all the profit; so I don't

want any interest on it. All I want is,

that you should send me a Government

note, promising to pay me or bearer

\$100 on demand, any time after the 26th

of August, 1871, without interest. If

times are hard with the Government, I

will make a goodly statement from this.

My son is not empowered to in-

vest the money in this way, invest it in

the next way that will be the most profit-

able to the Government.

"Long Live to Uncle Sam!"

"May the blessing of God make your

efforts to save our beloved country suc-

cessful."

"Most respectfully yours, * * *

"P. S. An early return will prevent

apprehension that this did not reach you.

Physical disability alone prevents my

assisting as a volunteer."

Why should we trust McClellan?

A writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer,

Tuesday, - - September 10, 1861

"THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED."—Jackson.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET

For Governor,
ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
For Lieutenant Governor,
IGNATIUS DONNELLY.
For Secretary of State,
JAMES H. BAKER.
For State Treasurer,
CHARLES SCHEFFER.
For Attorney General,
GORDON E. COLE.

The War News.

During the past week there has transpired the usual amount of skirmishing, firing upon picket guards, &c., but no events of an exciting or decisive character have transpired. The two armies in and about Washington appear to be gradually approaching each other—the rebels being in considerable force within five miles of the city and three from Arlington Heights. It seems that there must be a collision soon; but of the plans of the Government, no one thing is being known. Everything is being conducted in the most quiet, though energetic manner. The probabilities are, that an advance movement will soon be made.

The success of Butler and Stringham's naval expedition has produced the wildest disorder and consternation in North Carolina, as indeed throughout the south. The fleet is still on the coast, and further and still more brilliant exploits may be expected soon.

The Goodrich Convention.

The pseudo "no party" convention last Thursday was not a formidable affair—being only sufficiently potent in influence and numbers, if carried through, to accomplish the object Goodrich had in view in inaugurating it—to inflame evil upon the Republican party. Fifteen counties were represented in part—many of them by only one delegate—while many of the old and populous counties like Washington, Winona, &c. were without a voice in the convention.

Yet the inception is strong enough, if such men as Charles Gilliland, H. R. Bigelow, James Smith and other prominent Republicans suffer themselves to be caught in the trap set by Earle S. Goodrich, to accomplish the object in view—the election of the straight Democratic ticket to be nominated next Thursday. There is no use mincing matters—the thing is a miserable political trick, gotten up by the leading figment to deceive and cheat. Spoils and place gave birth to the idea—not patriotism—and the patriotism of the people is now invoked to carry out the deceptive swindle. A few Democrats may vote for this mongrel ticket in order to carry out the deception; but the game is to give the ticket its votes from the Republican party, while nine-tenths of the Democrats who profess to favor the scheme intend to sink back into their party traces and secretly vote for the old mosses rule. We are not in the painting business just now, and consequently do not design to furnish over this most contemptible political cheat ever attempted to be fastened upon our citizens. This is a plain statement of the motives inducing the movement—our readers can gloss it over to suit their individual tastes. Of the appliances employed in bringing about this state of affairs, we will make an exposition at another time.

Maj. W. H. Dike was nominated for Governor, C. C. Andrews of St. Cloud for Lieutenant Governor, S. P. Jones of Olmstead for Attorney General, E. B. Ames of Hennepin for Secretary of State, and F. Williams of St. Paul for Treasurer. The professed object was to sink party and support the war. The real object is to place the control of the State Government back into the hands of the thieves who beggared the State previous to 1859, and to make Earle S. Goodrich State Printer at an expense of \$100,000 per annum, and to re-elect Henry M. Rice to the U. S. Senate. Instead of sinking parties, the result will be a most unfortunate and unnecessary partisan contest. Instead of supporting the war measures of the Government, the design is to defeat our State officers, who have been exerting every power of their position to put down the rebellion. These are other facts without point.

Whether Maj. Dike will accept, we know not. If this "no party" is a real party, he ought not to accept. He is a high officer in command in the First Minnesota Regiment, now on the field of active duty—there, through the partiality of Governor Ramsey, whom this movement is designed to defeat at re-election and in that position he can do far more towards crushing out the rebellion than he could in the Executive chair of Minnesota. A novice in military matters

when he received his appointment, his four months service and study have given him advantages which should not now be lost to the country and the men under his command for a mere political political position.

We suppose Mr. Andrews will accept. His candidacy for Presidential Elector one year ago proved that he could not get a position at the hands of the people as parties were then constituted, and if he can now receive a large Republican vote by being associated with Maj. Dike, and by a shrewd arrangement receive the entire Democratic vote, he would stand some show of an election.

We cannot believe that Mr. Williams will accept his nomination for Treasurer, or that C. D. Gilliland will accept his position as chairman of the "no party" central committee. Each of these gentlemen were members of the Republican State committee, and when that committee met about thirty days ago, they both opposed a mongrel convention, and advocated and carried through the committee a straight party call. As honorable gentlemen and patriotic men, we cannot see how they can consent to occupy the position in which their old enemy, Goodrich, has placed them.

Dike and Andrews would make a beautiful "no party" institution. They would agree, perhaps, upon one question,—that this is a wicked rebellion and ought to be crushed—but how to do it? There's a split. Dike, as Governor, would recommend the old Republican measures inaugurated by Gov. Ramsey, by which the State was saved from bankruptcy and the expenses reduced more than one hundred thousand dollars per annum;—Andrews, as Lieut. Governor, on all tie questions would vote the old Democratic appropriations, raise to the old Democratic standard the salaries of officers, and again give the organ of the "no party," Goodrich's Pioneer, one hundred thousand dollars per annum to execute the printing which now costs only \$12,000.

The whole thing is a grand swindle, and we advise Republicans to keep their hands off and go along in the even tenor of their way and let Goodrich and Rice cook their own rotten fish.

A Contrast.

Last Thursday, Goodrich's convention of professed "no party" men was in session at St. Paul. Though professing to ignore all parties, the head and front and life of the convention was infused into it by partisans of each of the leading parties. While the St. Paul convention was resolving to "lay aside and forget the present all former party differences, divisions, attachments and prejudices, and come up to the support of the Federal Government and Administration," for the sake of the "Union the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws," quite a different style of political action was being inaugurated by the Democracy of New York at the city of Syracuse. At the same hour the New York Democracy were proclaiming in favor of party, declaring that "the country would never be relieved of its present difficulties but by firmly maintaining the regular organization and thus steal again into power. Goodrich feels the loss of the State printing, and only hopes to regain it by taking advantage of the patriotism of the people and appropriating their good, but mistaken intentions, to his own aggrandizement.

We hope those Republican participating in the mis-called "no party" move will derive consolation from the action of their allies—though of a different name—in New York.

Not Dead—Perhaps Drunk.

The telegraphic rumors of last Wednesday and Thursday of the death of Jeff. Davis appear to have been unfounded; and we rejoice thereat. We do not like to murmur at the ways of Providence, but we secretly prayed that the architect might not have died in an honorable and christian way. We want Jeff. to live long enough to fall into the hands of the Government he is endeavoring to ruin. We want to see him die at the end of a rope, a warning for all men who sympathize and act with him, with the execrations of good men of every race and language in the civilized world. If our men get a shot at him, we hope they will not let the occasion pass by unimproved; yet a hangman's rope is what he merits.

Cal. John Strother, proprietor of Berkeley (Va.) Springs, whom the secessionists of Virginia have arrested and now hold a prisoner, was an officer in the 12th U. S. Infantry in the war of 1812, and is now about 70 years old. He was in the battle of La Cade Hill, and in other severe service on the Canada frontier. He was for many years a Clerk of Berkeley County.

The most beautiful may be the most admired and caressed, but they are not always the most esteemed and loved.

An Unvarnished Statement of Plain Facts—Col. Gorman and his Regiment.

CENTRAL GUARD HOUSE,
Washington, D. C. Aug. 29, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—There, don't open your eyes and stare so, just because this letter is dated at a prison, for it is my candid conviction that if you had joined the army when I did and joined the same regiment, you would have been here in my place, for I have no doubt that you would have beaten me badly on the vote for an "investigation." Besides you know I have had some experience in the prison line before entering the military service, having resided at the House of Correction, located in your city, and designed by "ye great representatives," for the reform of criminals in your State. True I was not subject to rigid discipline, and could go and come where and when I pleased, still it is an undeniable fact that I "dwelt in marble halls," and if I didn't repose in the cells it was no person's business. Having seen how prisoners acted, I have learned to conduct myself in such a manner that no fault can be found.

But to begin at the beginning I should tell how I got here, and although a part of the history may prove an old story, I will relate it all, briefly as possible. There was much discontent in our regiment at the treatment we had received at the hands of an old politician—formerly of your State, now a prominent officer in one of the volunteer regiments. This discontent was not decreased in any respect by the conduct of said politician at the Bull Run fight. It was the talk of the regiment—officers as well as men—in what manner the old gend could be gotten rid of. No one could tell, and the discontent grew worse, amounting on some occasions to a fever heat bordering on insubordination. We left Washington for the upper Potomac on Friday, and on Sunday following a large portion of the regiment were in favor of going back to Washington—without orders and claiming their discharge on the ground that they had never been legally mustered into the U. S. service for three years or the war. They knew that upon this question the equity was mostly on the side of the government, but believed the law would sustain them. Better counsels prevailed, and they did not commit the proposed breach of discipline—and the boys will bear me witness in the assertion that none labored more strenuously than myself to prevent it. Some two hours afterwards company B held a meeting on the subject. What was done I did not know until the meeting adjourned, as I was not present, when I was informed that the company had decided to take a stand in favor of law and order, and would obey all orders until the matter had been thoroughly investigated. Also that I had been elected a committee of one to proceed to Washington—if the requisite pass could be obtained—to investigate the matter thoroughly. I soon received the pass, and written instructions from official quarters as to the course I was to take. I was to go to Washington, make inquiries in regard to the matter, and leave no stone unturned which would set the matter at rest forever, and it could not be otherwise decided beyond appeal I was to report to legal measures. It is proper here to state that some, while others held contrary views on the subject. When I left the camp I was of the first opinion,—"I afterwards changed it. All were agreed that it would be the best thing that could happen to the regiment, to have it authoritatively decided. If we were held, the members must abide by it and everything would go on smoothly as in "days of yore." If not, then the sooner the regiment was disbanded the better, so that we could re-organize with a slight but important change of officers, and be more efficient than we had ever been.

I came to Washington and made inquiries on the subject. Minnesotans were all of the opinion—at least they claimed to be—that we were legally held and that the government and courts would so decide. Army officers—regulars—did not think we could be held as it was very evident that the Army Regulations had not been complied with on either enlistment. I went to the War Department—they were too busy to attend to the matter. [A memorial addressed to the Secretary of War some weeks previous, and signed by about one-half of the regiment, praying him to have the matter investigated, had never been attended to.] Then I saw Mr. Richard S. Cox, a prominent member of the bar, on the subject. He had before had his attention called to the matter by some of the boys in company C, and had looked into the case thoroughly, and was firm in the conviction that we were not held. He wrote two letters to the Adjutant General on the subject—they were delivered within one week of each other—but had received no answer. I had previously written one to Gen. Thomas, with a like result. Believing from the fact that I had already learned, and from the silence on the part of the government that we were not held, and having resorted to every other method I could devise, by way

of settling the question, without attaining any benefit therefrom, and acting in strict conformity with my written and verbal instructions, I sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, before Judge Wayne of the United States Supreme Court, praying for an examination of the question. The writ was issued and the trial came on, lasting from day to day, postponements included, for about two weeks. The papers were brought in—what were they? A muster roll of Capt. Bromley's company, for three months from April 29th, 1861; a muster roll of Capt. Bromley's company, dated May 27th, 1861, for three years from the 29th of April, 1861; a pay roll of Capt. Bromley's company, signed by Capt. Downie, showing that I had been paid \$22 73 from April 29th to June 30th; and a few unimportant papers. I do not propose a lengthy review of the case; suffice it to say that Mr. Cox claimed the discharge on the ground that false inducements were held out, and that in no particular had the Army Regulations been respected. Mr. Stanton for the government, claimed that the Army Regulations did not apply to volunteers, and that while the government threw safeguards around the regular forces, the volunteer must look out for himself. He concluded by an appeal to the patriotism of the Judge, and ended about as follows:—"These Minnesotans, who begged to get into the service, and kept far better men away and are now keeping them away, now ask you to discharge them. The enemy is at the very gates of the capital—if you discharge the petitioner, you must discharge the whole regiment; if you do, what next? This beautiful edifice must fall into the hands of the rebel foe." "Logical, wasn't it? I thought so," especially his trying to keep the "poitrons," as he called them, here, when they are "keeping better men away." Well the Judge decided that I was held, and remanded me back to the Marshal to be handed over to the Colonel of the regiment.

Before going farther, I will review in part Col. Gorman's affidavit in return to the writ. He swore that he was personally acquainted with my hand writing, etc. Now I never wrote a word in his presence, nor did I ever send him a note, and what is more I do not believe he ever saw my hand writing and even guessed where it was; still he swore to it. He swore that when the writ was served upon him "I applied to him for a pass." "What did he mean?" he sent Sergeant Capron for me, and when I reached the house where he stopped, he told me that I would have to go to Washington the next morning. I asked him how I should go. He did not know. I then asked if I would need a pass, and he said I would, and that he would give me one—and he did. He swore that when I was mustered into the service for three years he saw me "duly examined, inspected, enrolled, accepted and mustered," etc. Now there was nothing of the kind done; the company was taken into a room and the roll was called each man was asked whether he would go for three years; if he said "yes," his name was checked, and that is all that was done. The Regulations say an "examination" must be made with the recruit stripped; an oath must be administered; recruits must sign three different enlistment rolls; the mustering officer, before mustering, shall explain to the recruit the nature of the contract, that he may not be deceived; no man shall re-enlist without a written discharge, etc. Was this done in whole or in part? certainly not; and yet Col. Gorman swears we were "duly examined, inspected, enrolled, accepted and mustered." The point of the joke is, that when our company was mustered into the service in the manner above stated by me, Col. Gorman was either on the stoop or out on the parade ground, endeavoring, I suppose, by his "one hundred dollar bonus," and "three months' extra pay," to get some to join who were inclined to hold back, and he was at no time during the ceremony, which lasted for about an hour, either within hearing or seeing distance of us—unless he can hear very plainly, and see through brick walls. I am aware that there may seem to be some difference between our statements, yet I stake my word against his oath, before a Minnesota public, where we are both known.

Well, the case over, I went with the U. S. Marshal down to his office, and there awaited the arrival of Col. Gorman, who had remained in town until the matter could be settled; notwithstanding he had twice escaped being fined for contempt of court, by stating that he could not leave his regiment long at a time, and the judge had told him he could go to his regiment several days previous. Soon he came, accompanied by an officer from the Provost Marshal's office. The Colonel signed a receipt for my body, and the officer was about to arrest me, when the Marshal said Gorman must take charge of me. The Colonel said he understood that Gen. McClellan had, for some cause or other, issued an order for my arrest. The arrest was accordingly made, and I was brought here; the of-

ficer claimed not to know what the offense was until we reached this place—whether from any fear that I would endeavor to effect my escape, or that I might faint and have to be carried, I know not, and care less—but as soon as I got here his memory became clear, and he announced that I was "to be kept in close confinement, by order of Major General McClellan, on charge of mutinous conduct." What the specifications are I was not informed, and have not yet been.

You will ask what I have done to render myself liable to such a charge. I answer plainly that in my account of the Bull Run battle—which some of the papers copied in proof of his bravery—I did not give Col. Gorman as good a notice as he requested and he is having his revenge. The Army Regulations make special provisions in regard to cases in which soldiers apply for writs of *habeas corpus*, and tacitly acknowledge the right of a soldier to resort to this proceeding when he shall consider himself aggrieved. So it cannot be mutiny to take out a writ as I have done. Why do I call it revenge on the part of the Colonel? I will answer by stating facts. When the writ was served upon him he sent for me as I have before stated. He upbraided me for giving Col. Miller and others so much praise, and I told him I did not consider that I had not given them more than they deserved. For the truth of this statement I summon as a witness, Mrs. Gorman, who was present. He claimed that Col. Miller and Capt. Pell and others, including "my son Dick"—did not bring 30 men off the field—he brought off the body of the regiment. Perhaps he did, I do not know it, and have not as yet, nearly six weeks after the battle, found any one who does. After some more talk we left the house and took a stroll through the camp—for the ostensible purpose of Gorman giving me a pass, but I did not get it until the following morning. While walking, Col. Gorman narrated many brilliant exploits, performed by him at Bull, and referred me to quite a number not in camp for the truth of his statements—evidently believing they would need witnesses to entitle them to credence. He then wished me to correct my statements, and I told him when I found I had done wrong I would correct them. I have not done so as yet. He then commenced a tirade against newspaper correspondents in general and me in particular, and suddenly broke out as follows:—"As sure as there is but one step between me and hell, your inciters of this rebellion shall suffer."

What did he mean?—he was talking of my correspondence and threatened to punish me and others for rebellion. I leave it for Minnesotans to draw their own inferences. The question naturally arises: Who caused my arrest? I do not know, but I suppose somebody must have seen Gen. McClellan, and I know of no one more likely to do so than Willis A. Gorman, Colonel Commanding Brigade, who "understood" that for some cause my arrest had been ordered. Yet this same Colonel told Capt. Putnam and others the day following that he was "very sorry I had been arrested"—ought not to have been. Certain it is that I would not have been arrested had not some one made a complaint—who made it unless it was Col. Gorman?

Since I have been here I have been well treated, although not as comfortably provided for as I should have liked. The first two nights I slept in a large hall, but the third one I was sent by the Sergeant of the Guard into a filthy cell—about ten feet square—in which were twenty-three others; some for desertion, others for mutiny, but most of them for "being absent without leave." Some were clean, others dirty, and still others ditto, only a little more so. Tuesday I was examined, and sent back for safe keeping to the large room spoken of. Last night, by some mistake, I suppose, I was sent back to the cell.

The ration consist of hard crackers and water, but so far I have been allowed the privilege of having meals brought in, and I live high in consequence. It is quite interesting after all, to any one who delights in studying human nature, to be here for a short time—one sees so many phases of character. Strange to say, nearly every man confined here is innocent, so they say, and do not even know what they have been arrested for, but in most cases the books show they are held for desertion, and minor offenses. You should see the way in which each new comer is besieged with questions as to what brought him here, and how long he has to stay. The inmates here were almost dumfounded at my plainness in answering their enquiries—I was in for "mutiny." Most of them advised me to keep mum on the subject, or they would prove that I had pled guilty.

I am glad that I shall have an opportunity to defend myself. The manner in which men are adjudged guilty by the Provost Marshal is, to my mind, anything but just. A man is brought in, a charge is entered, and he is sent to a cell to await trial. In the course of a few days his turn comes, and he is taken

down stairs to the court room. The clerk announces what he is charged with, and sentence is pronounced; no evidence is requisite, and the man is not allowed any explanation. "Put him in a cell on bread and water for ten days." Sometimes he is sent back and does not know that his trial has taken place until he is informed that his sentence has expired.

I am daily called upon by friends now in this city, and am constantly receiving delicacies, etc. from them. I need not mention them now.

Right here, let me state that I do not want that sort of sympathy which originates in the supposition that our Congressional Delegation have been prominent in their endeavors to break up the regiment, and that I was instigated by them to pursue the steps I have. Any such report is designed for political effect, and is well understood here. Before resorting to legal measures I called on Senator Wilkinson and Congressman Windom and Aldrich, and spoke to them on the subject. All three of them spoke very discouragingly of any such attempt, and I never approached them on the subject again, nor did they ever approach me.

Every one knows that now the question has been settled, it will bring about the exact result which was expected:—Good order, better discipline and greater efficiency. This all admit—Col. Gorman included. Indeed the Washington Star says that the judicial decision of the case will make twenty regiments good soldiers, who have never before been entitled to the name.

I see that Capt. Pell is out in a late number of the St. Paul Press, in a statement calculated to prove Col. Gorman's bravery at Bull Run. Now there is one thing I cannot reconcile, and that is how he can now testify to his bravery, when on the day succeeding the battle he was loud in his denunciations of the Colonel. He said he "went on the field with the most complete confidence in Col. Gorman"—but he proved himself every inch a coward. No longer ago than the last day I was in camp, I heard Col. Gorman speak in awfully flattering manner of Capt. Pell. Have they cried quits? I hope not, for the Captain was right, and the Colonel was wrong. Other officers have changed their opinions on the same subject, also, and as fast as they contradict their own statements, I shall attend to them, if necessary.

Let me here state that I have no fears of the result of the court-martial. Col. Gorman may swear to as hard a story as he may see fit, but if I am allowed a "fair shake," as I hope to be, I can easily overthrow his evidence. For counsel, I shall probably have the Hon. Reverly Johnson, of Baltimore, a thorough-going Union man in every sense. I want no secession around me. I would not now take my release without a trial, unless it was expressly stated that I was innocent of the charge preferred against me—let it be what it may.

What has occurred at the camp for the last two weeks I cannot tell, as I have not been there. The regiment is located at Edward's Ferry, and the papers announce this morning that some sharp firing occurred there last evening—no particulars.

Should you or any of my friends care about writing to me, address your letters to the "care of Box 316, Washington, D. C." I shall be happy now to learn who my real friends are.

Col. Gorman has chosen a lawless, contemptuous and violent method to vent his spleen upon me. Did he ever read scripture? If so, does he know that the wise man Solomon said, "He that hateth dissembleth with his lips, and layeth up deceit within him. When he speaketh fair, believe him not; for there are seven abominations in his heart.—Whose hatred is covered by deceit, his wickedness shall be showed before the whole people." And has he obeyed the golden rule, and done unto others as he would that others would do unto him? I may be tempted to try the virtue of a court martial, also.

Do not suppose that I will not hereafter give him all the credit he deserves; for I shall ever do him justice; but in the future you shall know what he does, be it good or bad.

As matters proceed I will keep you posted, and when I hear from the camp I will write again. For the present consider me in a box.

RAISINS.

"Raisins" is Happy—News from the Camp.

CENTRAL GUARD HOUSE,
Washington, D. C. Aug. 30, 1861.

DEAR MESSENGER:—I received a letter from one of our boys, dated at Camp Stone, 25th evening, and hasten to condense the contents. On the 15th, the regiment "broke camp" at Seneca Mills, and marched twelve miles farther, where they encamped on an open field, adjoining a nice strip of open timber, about midway between Pooleville and Edward's Ferry; at which place they remained up to the time of my informant's writing. Every other day three companies are sent out on picket guard duty, along the river, for a few miles each side the Ferry, who in turn are relieved by three other companies—so that each company goes on that important business about once in each week. An extra company is sent down to the Ferry each night, to be in readiness should an emergency occur. I am told that "almost all" would rather go on picket duty than remain in camp. They have a much better chance to live—as they can purchase butter, eggs, corn, vegetables, etc. for a mere song, whereas no peddler is now allowed in camp. Besides, the detail for guard duty in camp is very heavy, being for our company on the 23d instant, sixteen men, one corporal, and a sergeant. The

most rigid application of any rules is now being enforced in regard to outsiders—no one, whether "military by inclination" or "military by practice" is allowed to come in or go out without a pass, and numerous arrests have been made in consequence. Willis A. is no longer a Colonel Commanding, as he has again taken charge of the regiment, while Brig. Gen. Stone, who, I am informed, is a gentleman in every sense of the word, has assumed command of the Brigade. Gen. Stone is a strict disciplinarian, and from the daily programs following, I am inclined to think is an advocate of the old nursery rhyme, "early to bed and early to rise," etc.: Reveille at 4 1/2 a. m.; roll call at 4 3/4; coffee at 5; company drill at 7; breakfast at 8; guard-mount at 9; drill at 10; dinner at 1 p. m.; drill at 4; supper at 1 1/2 or 8; dress parade at sun-down; tattoo at 8 1/2; taps (lights out) at 9. Every day or two the rebels across the river fire on our pickets—as yet, without injuring any of them. The fire is always returned, but with what effect I am not informed. At any rate, the boys are near enough to the "seceders" to be a little wary, and a little excitement now and then serves to relieve the monotony of a soldier's duties.

It has leaked out that one of the boys in the regiment, who at Fort Snelling was on special duty at headquarters, was instructed to date the enlistment of "three years" back to the 29th of April, and that he did so with the assent or implied direction of Capt. Nelson. All so, that he was told to "keep his mouth shut about it." But you know the old saying, "murder will out," so after keeping the matter quiet for three months, a slip of the tongue has been made and "the cat is out of the bag."

I am very comfortable here now, considering that I am in "durance vile." I am confined in the old civil court room, which is about forty or fifty feet in size. Inasmuch as there are large windows on each side, minus any grates or other "let or hindrance," I can appreciate the favor shown me in permitting me to stay where I am, when many who are less for minor offenses are incarcerated in filthy cells. This room was formerly occupied by Dan E. Sickles, of Key-Sickles notoriety.

The guards here now are the Sturgis Rifles, from Chicago many of whom I have long known. A few of them were "brothers in arms" with me some time since, in the old Chicago Cadets. Being thrown among friends, the time does not wear away so wearily as one would suppose. One fortunate thing about my composition is, that I have never yet had the "blues"—and never expect to have them, and "if the court know himself, and she think she do," I never will.

A certain official reported around town—to divers Minnesotans—two days before my arrest, and before the *habeas corpus* case was decided, that "the case is decided, and the boy who brought the suit is arrested and in iron." As this report may make some uneasy, I have only to say I have never yet been in irons. The attempt to "have him manacled" was not successful. Perhaps he had never read that "man never puts a chain about his brother's neck but God is sure to fasten the other end about his own."

I have not as yet learned what the specifications are in my case, but hope to soon. Neither do I know when the trial will come off.—If I have a few days' notice, the sooner the better. A letter to me says, "your arrest has caused a great amount of bitterness in the regiment towards the instigator—he is the Colonel or the devil." I almost fear violence to "wards him."

My friends about here are as attentive as ever. More delicacies are brought in daily than I can well store away. Could you have seen me, an hour since, at work at a basket of fine, ripe, luscious peaches—sent in by some lady friends whom I know in days long past—you would be almost tempted to envy.

RAISINS.

Perfectly Natural. The only persons who take any interest whatever in Goodrich's nominations at the "no party" convention are a few Democratic politicians who are just now spending their precious time, their breath and their labor before electing Republican to support the ticket. They have just discovered that Major Dike is a hero and ought to be sustained as a war candidate for Governor; but they pinned down their own up that they themselves cannot consistently vote for him or the "no party" arrangement. The miserable game is to draw enough Republicans into the trap to fasten another Democratic dynasty upon Minnesota, such as that of Sibley and Holcomb, by which the State was almost irretrievably ruined in two short years. Don't be caught in any such trap, Republican friends. If Mr. Andrews cannot be a patriot without being elected Lieut. Governor, his patriotism is not worth the name. As for Maj. Dike, he is in a much wider field for patriotic usefulness in his present position in the Minnesota First.

Bayard Taylor, who has been spending the last three months at Gotha, Germany, with the relatives of his wife, is expected home by every steamer. Immediately upon his return he will join one of the divisions of the national army, as the war correspondent of the New York Tribune. His new volume of poems was stereotyped in the early part of the summer, but will not appear until November.

Fremont Sustained. The latest intelligence from Washington says the proclamation of Gen. Fremont with reference to rebels in Missouri is fully sustained by the President and the Cabinet. That looks encouraging.

He won't Die!

Jeff. won't die. For more than a week past the telegraph has had him on its last legs about twice each day—vibrating between earth and a yawning gulf; but at the latest accounts—56 1/2 minutes past 9 this morning—the sly old fox was still in the land of hope, but outside the pale of mercy. He won't die until he is choked to death.

Gen. Wool has issued a general order on the Hattlers' lilet victory. He says besides the guns, stores, &c., mentioned in the first report, we captured a ten inch columbiad, thirty one pieces of cannon, a brig loaded with cotton, a sloop loaded with provisions and stores, two light boats, and one hundred and fifty bags of coffee, &c.

A pleasant jest in time of misfortune is courage to the heart, strength to the arm, and digestion to the stomach.

Senator Wilson is about to raise a regiment of infantry in Massachusetts.

American farmers have received about \$20,000,000 from England for breadstuffs this year.

STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, -- September 17, 1861

"THE UNION MUSTS SHALL BE PRESERVED."--Jackson.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET

For Governor,

ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

For Lieutenant Governor,

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

For Secretary of State,

JAMES H. BAKER.

For State Treasurer,

CHARLES SCHEFFER.

For Attorney General,

GORDON E. COLE.

County Nominating Convention

The Republican voters of the various towns of Washington county are requested to meet at their usual places of voting, on

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20TH, 1861.

at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a county convention to be held at Peggler's Hall, Stillwater, on FRIDAY, September 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M., to select candidates for county Sheriff, Treasurer, Clerk of District Court, Coroner, Surveyor, and five Commissioners, and such other officers as are to be elected; and also to appoint delegates to the Representative District convention to be held at Marine on the 28th inst.

The following is the number to which each town will be entitled:

Stillwater, (city) 8 (Cottage Grove, 2)

Stillwater, (town) 2 (Waukegan, 2)

Denmark, 2 (Lakeland, 2)

Newport, 1 (Baytown, 1)

Atton, 1 (Greenfield, 1)

Oak Dale, 1 (Machine, 1)

A full attendance at the primary meetings is desirable.

A. J. VAN VORHES, J. H. MITCHELL, X. C. DRAKE, EBENEZER AYRES, Co. Com.

District Convention.

A Republican District Convention for the Representative District composed of the counties of Washington, Chicago, Pine and Kanabec, will be held at MARINE, on

SATURDAY SEPT. 23TH,

at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating three candidates for Representatives, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

The several counties will be entitled to the following representation in the convention:

Washington, 3 Delegates.

Chicago, 2

Pine, 1

Kanabec, 1

A. J. VAN VORHES, J. H. MITCHELL, X. C. DRAKE, EBENEZER AYRES, District Com.

The Democratic Convention and its nominees.

The Democratic convention, "pure and simple," placed in nomination a ticket last Thursday that would seem to indicate, in connection with its platform, that the party is on its last legs. The following names are reported as being the nominees: For Governor, E. O. Hamlin; Lieutenant Governor, Thomas Cowan; Secretary of State, Daniel Buck; Treasurer, C. P. Fischer; Attorney General, Wheeler H. Peckham.

We are not going to abuse the nominees, for we have no disposition to do so; and with the exception of two of them, we never knew that any such men were on the earth or above the earth or beneath the earth; and until the results of the convention transpired, we doubt very much if any person in the State, outside the second districts in which the candidates are said to reside, were any more fortunate on the subject than ourselves.

In a spirit of christian charity, we will presume that Messrs. Hamlin, Buck and Fischer are great and good men--competent to fill the offices for which they are nominated, and that they are true and loyal men--but after a residence of six years in Minnesota, during which time we have mingled much, as we had supposed, with the people of the State, we have never enjoyed the felicity of meeting with, or even over hearing of these gentlemen. They may all be great and good men, as we have said, and eminently qualified for the positions for which they are designated--but we will give a free lunch on elephant soup and porcupine salad for one week to every man in Washington county who will come forward and present satisfactory evidence that previous to the convention of last Thursday they ever before saw or heard of the gentlemen. With Messrs. Cowan and Peckham, we have some acquaintance. The former is a gentleman of considerable ability, being the head and front and gail of the Breckinridge party in this State during the last campaign. Upon the platform adopted by that convention, it is met that Mr. Cowan should be placed upon the ticket as the embodiment of the principles avowed. In placing him below Mr. Hamlin, however, the convention made a kangaroo ticket--being decidedly the heaviest behind. Mr. Peckham is the gentleman who, in connection with John B. Brislin, a few weeks since vented himself through the papers proposing to adjust our war difficulties by compromise--then joined in a call for a "no party" convention in order to prosecute the war

--then withdrew from that institution and joined in a call for a straight Democratic convention, by which he received the nomination for Attorney General. He ought to be elected--representing, as he does, all parties and "no party."

We invite a careful and studied perusal of the platform, which was adopted with entire unanimity, and now stands forth as an official exposition of the attitude of the Democratic party of Minnesota. It is not surprising that such old forces as Sibley, Holcomb, Steele, and all the prominent men of the party--though assisting in placing the party in this position--were too sharp to suffer themselves to become candidates. In uttering such sentiments, are the authors not guilty of more than misprision of treason? Read.

Whereas, There exists an organic and irreconcilable antagonism, upon principle, between the Democratic and the so-called Republican party; and whereas, the Democratic party is a positive and not a negative organization; and whereas, in popular governments, it is the right and duty of the People to scrutinize the acts of their rulers; and whereas, the experienced ascendancy of the Democratic principles has been beneficial in the past, and it is believed that the ultimate settlement of the terrible war which now distracts the country will be made by a Union of the loyal and conservative men of all sections upon a substantially Democratic basis, which tapers with neither the incendiaries of the south, nor the fanatics of the north, therefore:

1. Resolved, That while the Democracy yields to no party in loyalty to the "Union, the Constitution and the laws," and will put forth and second every effort to suppress the present rebellion, to re-establish the supremacy of the constitution and to preserve in undiminished lustre and unbroken rank the "constellation of the States," it is the sacred duty of that party to maintain its distinct political organization throughout the States.

2. Resolved, That while the Democracy of Minnesota asserts its adherence to its ancient faith, and proclaims its determination to keep intact of "latter day" political bodies, it pledges with no less emphasis its cordial efforts to sustain the existing national Government in all constitutional means to bring to speedily and honorably close the present war between the States, and will not and would not by one title abate or impair that unity of vigor necessary to accomplish this result.

3. Resolved, That we are opposed, except in cases of extreme urgency, and within military lines of operation, to the suspension of those safeguards which the constitution has thrown around the persons and property of the citizen; and that the right of fully and freely canvass the policies and measures of the Administration in power is essential to a constitutional Government; it is a right upon which the pillars of our Republic rest and is denied only by tyrants.

4. Resolved, That the Democracy deprecate the terms, spirit and intent of the Military Proclamation of Gen. Fremont in Missouri, and the third resolution adopted by the Republican State convention of this State, and of all similar proclamations, manifestoes and utterances; believing that the authoritative promulgation of such sentiments and designs is calculated to embitter the sections, to dishearten the loyal, encourage the rebellious and postpone the termination of the war in which we are engaged.

5th. Resolved, That while we should deplore an adjustment of existing difficulties which would leave unvindicated the sacred cause of the Union and unbroke the authors of this war; and while we admit of no compromise with armed rebellion, we firmly believe the contest will not be determined with the sword alone; that it is the duty of the nation at large by proclamation to assure the nation at large that this is not a sectional war, not an anti-slavery war, not a war of conquest and subjugation, but a war simply and solely for the maintenance of the Government, the suppression of rebellion and the preservation of the "Magna Charta" of our national Union; and that it is the duty of the northern patriots to profess to a loyal and submitted south guarantees such or similar to those which were offered and rejected at the last regular session of the Congress of the United States; that we believe this to be the last hope of the Union, and this the peculiar mission of the Democracy.

6th. Resolved, That the Democracy of Minnesota sympathize with and honor all those citizens of the slaveholding States who are loyal to the constitution and Union; and that they are in favor of a general convention of the States, at the earliest practicable period consistent with the circumstances of the country, and the relations of the different sections to each other, with a view to an adjustment of all the existing difficulties and differences in the Government, and the perpetuation of the Union in its integrity.

7th. Resolved, That all parties and men unite in rendering honor to the "First Regiment of Minnesota," the first to fight and the last to fly at the fatal field of Manassas.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Pioneer and Democrat being the organ of the Democratic party, not only of this State, but of the entire extreme north-west, anything coming from its principal editor should have weight and influence with the party. Should we or any other Republican put forth the same truths that the Pioneer does with reference to the convention, they would no doubt be regarded as offensive. We therefore incorporate the views of the Pioneer of the 14th, believing that that paper can have a candid hearing with portions of the Democratic party where our voice, or that of any other Republican would not even be listened to. To

such we most earnestly commend the views of their organ upon the present attitude of their party, as expressed by the convention of the 12th. The Pioneer says:

"Surficially speaking, it [the convention] had an old-time patriotic look, which unfortunately for the glorious memories clustering around the name and deeds of the Democracy was of the surface only. Beneath this surface was nothing of the spirit that in former days, made the party name synonymous with patriotism; the secret, guiding influence was not, as of old, inspired by men loving their country and solicitous for its welfare. On the contrary, it revealed the party in the last stage which precedes dissolution--tenaciously clinging to the frame work of its organization, after the spirit which gave it birth and vitality has fled.

"The attitude which, in sad sarcasm upon the past, has been given to the Democratic party in the States of New York and Ohio, has, also, by the action and influences of this convention, been given to it here. In those great States, and in this, the party now occupies a position of qualified opposition to the Government--too indirect to be stigmatized as reason, but far too tangible to meet the requirements of patriotic duty."

With loud professions of loyalty, they are more than suggestions that the Administration which is straining every nerve to save the Government from destruction, is itself sapping the foundation of our liberties; thus exciting the alarm, feeding the prejudices, and stimulating the opposition of the people, on whose hearty good-will and moral support, more than upon their arms, the Government must rely for safety and honor."

This is not the part of patriotism at a time like the present.

"While the Government is trembling in the balance for existence, there is no loyalty in the attempt to distract and divide the people by kindling party passions upon issues which have been swept away by the waves of revolution, or by magnifying into alarming proportions of evil and wrong the technical violations of law, and the innumerable exercise of power, which rebellion has made necessary for the security of the Government."

"The Democratic party of this State has been placed by its leaders in a position of qualified opposition to the Government and of direct opposition to the Administration, with the design of leading its masses into opposition to the war, whenever its burdens, and the disasters incident to it, shall conspire to render feasible an attempt to sacrifice the interests of the country to the interests of party. This is the purpose of the Democratic movement now in progress over the North. It leaks out in their party organs--many of which have been suppressed for their treasonable utterances, in the speeches of their leaders, and in the tone of their platforms; and it is unblushingly avowed in the conversations of their party managers. Next to the arms of the rebels of the South, the Government has most to fear from the machinations of the Democratic leaders of the North. These are facts, partially hidden, as yet, from the public eye; but hidden, only, because the popular sentiment will not now tolerate an open anti-patriotic policy. They are facts which should move every loyal citizen to renewed exertions to sustain the Government, and to take from the Democratic party the influence which it now wields by virtue of its former integrity and strength."

Home Views--Major Dike.

The "no party" ticket meets a cool reception everywhere throughout the State. The spirit of its inception and the ultimate designs of its originators being so transparently selfish, instead of being patriotic as its name would seem to indicate, the movement is everywhere looked upon with distrust. The Northfield Telegraph, published in Maj. Dike's county, and one of the most candid and judicious papers in the State, disapproves of the movement throughout, and thus alludes to the nominee for Governor:

"Of the No-party or 'Union' ticket, our readers will expect us to say something. Maj. Wm. H. Dike, the candidate for Governor, is a citizen of this county--a prominent business man of Faribault, a jolly boon companion, a brave military officer, and his comrades at Bull Run bear witness, and a generous, open-hearted, free-handed man. Such at least is the impression we got from those more familiarly acquainted with him than we claim to be. His nomination is a surprise to the mass of the people of Rice county. His best friends, we presume, will hardly claim that he possesses qualities of administrative fitness for the gubernatorial chair comparable with Gov. Ramsey. We can scarcely believe that he will accept the nomination. Certainly no true and wise friend would advise him to do so. We entertain none but the most friendly feelings towards Maj. Dike. But we should untiringly utter our sentiments and those of the people of Rice county were we to fail to say that this county has among its citizens several gentlemen, who, if a candidate for Governor were to be selected from among our numbers, would be sooner designated by nine tenths of its voters for the position than Wm. H. Dike."

A cutter worth \$60 was stolen from J. R. Jones, of Chasfield one night last week.

Now You See it--Now You Don't See it!

The Democratic convention of last Thursday made a most feeble effort to play the part of the little joker--in fact, the whole thing was a weak joke. The fifth resolution declares that they "will admit of no compromise with armed rebellion," while the sixth resolution declares that they "are in favor of a general convention of the States, at the earliest practicable period consistent with the circumstances of the country, and the relations of the different sections to each other, with a view to an adjustment of all the existing difficulties and differences in the Government."

The questions naturally arise in the inquiring mind--who wrote those resolutions? and who was drunk when they were written? and were the members of the convention in a perpendicular attitude when the resolutions were unanimously adopted?

Hot Fire in the Rear.

From indications received, the complete success of the Hattaras victory is but the key note of a succession of deceptions, melodious notes, soon to be heard from the coast of the rebel States. We infer from the meagre telegrams on the subject, that three points on the North Coast may simultaneously meet the fate of Hattaras--those of Beaufort, Newbern and Fort Macon, near Cape Fear.

A back-acting movement of large bodies of rebel troops now in Virginia, is not among the impossibilities. When this is done, let Charleston besent to H--all-fail!

"Roll swiftly on ye wheels of time, And bring the welcome day."

A Lie Spiked.

The lie put in circulation some time since that Col. Gorman had given orders at his camp "not to admit one Cyrus Aldrich and one William Windom" inside the lines--at a time when Messrs. Aldrich and Windom were doing more than all other men combined for the comfort and well-being of the regiment--after being denied by almost every correspondent from the army, has at last received the lie direct from Col. Gorman. He says in a card of such an order being never given or heard of such an order being given.

"Some would-be prominent politicians have belittled themselves very much by barking and whining on the truck of our Congressional delegation."

Kentucky--There She Stands.

The glorious Commonwealth of Harry Clay--the Commonwealth of Jo. Holt and Major Anderson of the present day, disgraced as she has been by giving birth to the younger Breckinridge, is still true and loyal to the Union. A series of resolutions directing Gov. Magoffin to issue his proclamation warning to rebel troops off the soil of that State, may be considered as expressive of the will of a great majority of the people of Kentucky.

The vote stood 76 in favor to 20 against their passage. A motion to direct the Governor to warn off the soldiers of the Union was promptly voted down. The following are the resolutions adopted on Wednesday last:

Resolved, That Kentucky's peace and neutrality have been wantonly violated, her soil has been invaded, the rights of her citizens have been grossly infringed by the so-called Southern Confederate forces. This has been done without cause; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor be requested to call out the military force of the State to expel and drive out the invaders.

Resolved, That the United States be invoked to give aid and assistance, that protection against invasion, which is granted to each one of the States by the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That Gen. Robert Anderson be and he is hereby requested to enter immediately upon the active discharge of his duties in this military district.

Resolved, That we appeal to the people of Kentucky, by the ties of patriotism and honor, by the ties of common interest and common defense, by the remembrances of the past and by the hopes of future national existence, to assist in repelling and driving out the wanton violators of our peace and neutrality, the lawless invaders of our soil.

Another Rout.

The Rebels received another rout in Western Virginia, on Thursday night, near Elkwater. On the following morning two rebel officers were discovered spying around our camp, and were shot to camp, one of them proved to be John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon memory. A terrible but deserved doom for the black-hearted traitor.

A Model Speech by Gen. McClellan.

On the occasion of the review of Pennsylvania troops at Washington, a few days since, Gen. McClellan made the following model speech:

SOLDIERS! We have had our last retreat. We have seen our last defeat. You stand by me, and I will stand by you, and henceforth victory will crown our efforts.

The Land Office at St. Peter is doing a fair business. We see by the Tribune that during the month of July 3,700 acres have been entered with land warrants, and forty pre-emption filings have been made.

THE WAR FOR THE CONSTITUTION!



This Morning's News.

Our Washington dispatches, says the Press of this morning, state that rumors prevailed in that city that Maj. Gen. Fremont had tendered his resignation, in consequence of restrictions upon his proclamation by the President. It is to be hoped this report, like so much other telegraphic matter, is without foundation in fact.

Another important skirmish seems to have taken place on the Upper Potomac between Col. Geary, of the Pennsylvania 28th Regiment and a band of rebels, in which several lives were lost.

From Missouri we have a report that Col. Frank P. Blair was ordered under arrest for using disrespectful language to superior officers--and that Capt. Jackson was about to change his capital from New Madrid to Lexington.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

COMPLAINT AGAINST "TIMES" RUSSELL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

[World's correspondent.]--The President and Secretary of State have been in receipt of a number of petitions from New York and Philadelphia, calling for the expulsion of W. H. Russell, the "New York" correspondent, on the ground that he is a public enemy who should not be tolerated in this crisis of our affairs.

ESCAPE OF OFFICERS FROM RICHMOND.

Lieut. Rapnor, of an Ohio regiment, the Quartermaster of the 38th, and Capt. Hard of the 1st Kentucky regiment, arrived here tonight from Richmond, where they had been held as prisoners. They made their escape on the 5th of this month.

THE REBELS STILL APPROACHING.

[Times correspondent.]--We have advice to-night that the rebels were moving a large body of men from Fairfax Court House toward Falls Church.

THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

[Tribune's correspondent.]--Secretary Cameron took the responsibility of sending the traitor legislators of Maryland to Fort Lafayette. His action is universally approved.

A PRUSSIAN PRINCE ARRIVES AND VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERS.

Prince Salim Sultan of Prussia, arrived in Washington. He at once tendered his military services to the Government, and was accepted.

A PRELIMINARY ENGAGEMENT.

[Herald's correspondent.]--This afternoon the enemy in pretty strong force, with infantry, artillery and cavalry, appeared in front of the Union pickets on the center and right wing of our forces, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. They made their first demonstration on the road leading from Falls Church to Ball's Cross Roads, driving in our pickets with heavy bodies of skirmishers and scouts, immediately followed by planting a section of artillery near Mary Hall's house. From this point they directed a sharp fire of grape, canister and shrapnel on the Union pickets at Ball's Cross Roads, directing their fire at every point along the road wherever they thought our pickets were established, between Ball's Cross Roads and the Chain Bridge. The Union pickets retired in order.

Intelligence was immediately communicated to Gen. McDowell, at Arlington House. After the demonstration on our pickets near Ball's Cross Roads the rebels paid their respects to several places to the right of our works. Near the Chain Bridge they made a direct onset on Van Deusburg's house, two miles from the Union camp, where we had a picket stationed. They fired ten or twelve shells without damage. Soon after a body of one hundred cavalry and infantry appeared, when our picket of twenty men retired to a house one-eighth of a mile distant, where they were shortly after reinforced with a battery of artillery, a column of infantry, cavalry and artillery including Capt. Mott's and Capt. Griffin's batteries which took position at important points, awaiting the appearance of the enemy. Brigadier General Wm. F. Smith commanded the whole force, and will await any demonstration the enemy may make in the morning or night intervening. By the time our troops got into position, no progress could be made, either to ascertain the strength of the enemy or the intention of this movement. After dark the rebels burned the houses and barns of Mr. Ball Hall, Mrs. Mary Hall, Mr. Dekay, Sam. Burch, Mr. Tabors and others.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

[Commercial's dispatch.]--Heavy firing was heard in the vicinity of Chain Bridge this morning, supposed to be artillery practice.

FURTHER REBEL MOVEMENTS.

[Post's dispatch.]--At 10 o'clock this morning the rebels moved in force to Ball's Cross Roads, burning houses there used by our pickets, who fell back upon a line of resistance overwhelming numbers. Four of our pickets were captured. There were few discharges of musketry on each side, and two of the Massachusetts 9th were wounded.

MORE ABOUT THE SKIRMISH.

[Special to Post.]--The skirmish of pickets which took place yesterday near

Ball's Cross Roads, in Virginia, was not a serious affair. The accounts have been exaggerated.

Mr. Sickles yesterday arrested two rebel officers at a point twenty miles down the Potomac.

The militia of the District of Columbia is preparing for active service. A full regiment is now organized and will soon be sworn in.

BALTIMORE ITEMS.

The Baltimore South, the rabid secession journal whose editor was arrested yesterday, has stopped publication. The Baltimore Evening, the leading secession paper of that city, is more violent than ever. Its principal editor has been arrested.

Prominent citizens of Baltimore who are now in this city declare that the effects of the arrests will be very salutary.

The secession fever in Baltimore and Maryland is likely to be checked by such summary proceedings as these, which the Government has felt compelled to adopt.

ANOTHER FIENDISH ACT OF THE REBELS.

Mexico, Mo., Sept. 9.--Another fiendish attempt to destroy the lives of our soldiers was made a day or two since on the North Missouri Railroad. Timbers of a bridge just this side of Sturgeon were partially burned in expectation that a train with troops would be precipitated into a creek below, but the design of the villains being known the train stopped here and the troops are now encamped at this place where they will remain until the bridge is repaired.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

GEN. ROSECRANS' OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE LATE BATTLE.

The following is Gen. Rosecrans' official report:

Cross Creek, Sept. 11, P. M.

We yesterday marched seventeen and a half miles, and reached the enemy's entrenched position in front of Conix Ferry, driving his advanced outposts and pickets before us. We found him occupying a strongly entrenched position, covered by a forest too dense to admit of its being seen at a distance of three hundred yards. His force was five regiments, besides the one driven in.

At three o'clock we began a strong reconnaissance, which proceeded to such length that we were about to assault the position on the flank and front, when night coming on and our troops being completely exhausted, I drew them out of the woods, and posted them in the order of battle behind a ridge immediately in front of the enemy's position, where they rested on their arms. Afterwards a runaway contraband came in and reported that the enemy had crossed the Gauley during the night by means of the ferry and a bridge which they had completed.

Col. Ewing was ordered to take possession of the camp, which he did at about seven o'clock, capturing two stands of arms, a few prisoners, and a considerable quantity of arms, with quartermaster's stores, and mess and camp equipment. The enemy have destroyed the bridge across the Gauley, which here rushes through a deep gorge, and our troops being still much fatigued, and having no material for the immediate replacing of the bridge, it was thought prudent to encamp the troops and occupy the ferry and captured camp, sending a few rifled cannon shots after the enemy, to produce a moral effect.

Our loss will probably amount to twenty killed and one hundred wounded. The enemy's loss has not been ascertained, but from reports it must have been considerable.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS.

Massachusetts Getting in Earnest.

Boston, Sept. 13.

Massachusetts will soon send to the field six more regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and three additional batteries of light artillery. Of infantry, two regiments are being raised by Senator Wilson, who is devoting his whole energies to the work.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Sept. 12.

One hundred and ninety-nine towns, casting two-thirds of the aggregate vote of the State, gave Washburne, Republican, 39,655; Johnson, Union Democrat, 15,780; Dana, Peace Democrat, 12,140; majority for Washburne, 12,347, against 12,972 in the same towns last year.

From Fort Monroe--Foreign Vessels Making a Mistake.

FORT MONROE, Sept. 13.

The Steamer S. R. Spalding returned from Hattaras Inlet this morning. The vessel had sustained but little injury in the collision with the gun boat Flag--The Spalding brought the remnant of Col. Webster's regiment and nearly 1,000 stand of arms which were captured from the Confederates, and a dozen prisoners, taken from the prizes made at Hattaras Inlet. Four vessels had run into the Inlet with English colors flying, under the supposition that that place still belonged to the Confederates, the Federal flag having been temporarily hauled down. Pilots were offered the vessels, and eager for getting in they did not discover their mistake until too late. Two of the vessels, the Susan Jane and Harriet Tyran were from the British provinces, and had valuable cargoes, consisting of molasses, slues and clothing.

Our troops at the Inlet, had mounted all the guns and fired these spiked by the enemy before surrendering. No intelligence of importance had been received from the Sound nor from the main land.

Gen. Reynolds will go to-morrow to assume command at Hattaras Inlet.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been obliged to largely increase the clerical staff of his department, in consequence of the extra labor of filling up the Treasury notes, which have so eagerly been sought after by the people of the loyal States.

Tue Fight in Western Virginia.

CHARLESTON, Va., Sept. 13.

A battle took place about 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, near Summerville. Gen. Rosecrans, after making a reconnaissance, found that Floyd's army, 5,000 strong, with sixteen field pieces, was entrenched in a powerful position on the top of a mountain at Carnish's Ferry, on the west side of Gauley river. The rear and extremes of both flanks were inaccessible, and the front was masked by heavy forests and close jungle. Colonel Lytle's 10th Ohio regiment, of Benham's brigade, was in advance, and drove a strong detachment of the enemy out of camp, this side of the position, the site of which was unknown. Shortly afterwards his scouts, consisting of four companies, suddenly discovered themselves in the face of a parapet battery, and a long line of palisades for riflemen, when the battery opened fire.

The remainder of the 10th and the 13th Ohio were brought into action successively by Gen. Benham, and the 12th afterwards by Capt. Hartsuff, whose object was a reconnaissance. The enemy played upon our force terrifically, with muskets, rifles, canister and shell, causing some casualties.

Col. Lytle had several companies of his Irish to charge the battery, when he was brought down by a shot in the leg. Col. Smith of the 13th Ohio, then engaged the enemy on the left, and Col. Lowe, of the 12th Ohio, directly in front. Col. Lowe fell dead at the head of his regiment early in the day, in the hottest fire, by a ball in the forehead. McMullen's howitzer battery and Snyder's two field pieces, meantime, were got into the best position possible under the circumstances, and soon silenced two of the rebel guns. The fire slackened at intervals but grew more furious as night approached, when the German brigade was led gallantly into action by Col. McCook, under the direction of Adjutant General Hartsuff, but after a furious fight of three hours, night compelled the recall of the troops, and the men laid down on their arms within a short distance of the enemy, ready to resume the contest next morning.

Gen. Floyd, however, fled during the night, and sunk the boats in the river, and destroyed the temporary bridge which he had made when he first occupied the position. The turbulence and depth of the river and the exhaustion of the troops made it impossible to follow him. He left his camp equipment, wagons, horses, large quantities of ammunition, and fifty head of cattle.

Our loss is fifteen killed, and about seventy wounded, generally flesh wounds. The rebel loss is not ascertained. They carried their dead and wounded with them, but it was certainly serious.

Capt. McGroarty of Cincinnati, Capt. McMullen and Lieut. Snyder of Ohio, among the wounded, but not dangerously.

Twenty-five men of Col. Tyler's regiment who were taken by Floyd at Cross Lanes, were recaptured, and Floyd's personal baggage, with that of his officers, was taken.

Gen. Benham's brigade, which suffered most, was commanded by him in person, and McCook led his regiment. Generals Rosecrans and Benham, Col. McCook, Col. Lytle, Col. Lowe, Captain Hartsuff, Major Bangs of the 10th Ohio, and other officers, displayed conspicuous personal gallantry. The troops were exclusively from Ohio, and showed great bravery.

Good News from Kentucky.

STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - September 24, 1861

"THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED" - Jackson.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET

For Governor,

ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

For Lieutenant Governor,

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

For Secretary of State,

JAMES H. BAKER.

For State Treasurer,

CHARLES SCHEFFER.

For Attorney General,

GORDON E. COLE.

County Nominating Convention

The Republican voters of the various towns of Washington county are requested to meet at their usual places of voting, on

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28TH, 1861,

at 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a county convention to be held at Pugsley's Hall, Stillwater, on FRIDAY, September 29th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to select candidates for county Sheriff, Treasurer, Clerk of District Court, Coroner, Surveyor, and five Commissioners, and such other officers as are to be elected; and also to appoint delegates to the Representative District convention to be held at Marine on the 28th inst.

The following is the number to which each town will be entitled:

Stillwater, (city)	8	Cottage Grove,	2
Stillwater, (town)	2	Woodbury,	2
Dumfries,	2	Lakefield,	2
Newport,	1	Baytown,	1
Alton,	1	Greenfield,	1
Oak Dale,	1	Marine,	1

A full attendance at the primary meetings is desirable.

A. J. VAN VORHES,

J. E. H. MITCHELL,

S. C. DRAPE,

EDWARD AYRES.

Co. Com.

District Convention.

A Republican District Convention for the Representative District composed of the counties of Washington, Chicago, Pine and Kane, will be held at MARINE, on

SAUNDAY, SEPT. 28TH,

at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating three candidates for Representatives, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

The several counties will be entitled to the following representation in the convention:

Washington,	9	Delegates,
Chicago,	5	"
Pine,	1	"
Kane,	1	"

A. J. VAN VORHES,

F. H. PRATT,

EMIL MEXON,

District Com.

The Campaign.

Now that there are but two parties and two sets of candidates in the field—one of tried men, and unequivocally committed to the sustaining of the Government and the crushing out of the rebellion; the other of untried and unknown men, and committed to a platform which to use the mildest terms, is openly committed to an opposition to the Administration, and conditionally opposed to the Government in its great struggle for existence—we have there will be no unnecessary canvassing through public meetings and speeches. We do not think such a course necessary in order to a complete and overpowering success of the ticket friendly to the Government, while such a canvass would necessarily divert attention from the all-important duty of filling up the additional regiments which have just been called for from this State by the Government.

All that is necessary is to place the two platforms, and the two sets of candidates before the people, and then secure a full turn-out at the polls. We submit as a fact, that no man who will intelligently study the attitude of the two parties in this State—whatever may have been his political status heretofore—can now vote the Democratic State ticket without suffering the truthful imputation of disloyalty to the Government.

Since the withdrawal of the "no party" ticket, we have no doubt but thousands of truly loyal and patriotic Democrats will vote for Gov. Ramsey and the Republican ticket, while thousands of others will absent themselves from the polls. Whatever strife there may be, it should be to get the people out to see by how many thousands of a majority the Union ticket shall be elected. Every true Union man should feel the importance of his vote, and the votes of all other loyal men; for it is the voice of the ballot-box—since this unnatural issue has been forced upon us here in Minnesota—that is to give potency to the cartridge-box and to the General Government in the great emergency which rebellion has forced upon the country. Withhold not the sanction of your votes and influence to the support of the Government and the brave hearts and strong arms that are sustaining our existence as a Government on the tented field. Let those who administer the Government, and those who are fighting for it, and the two thousand additional soldiers now being enlisted in our State, feel that the mighty arms of the people are beneath them to support and strengthen. Let us canvass for a full vote.

Census Notes by the Commissioner of Statistics.

DERIVATION OF THE POPULATION.

For the Stillwater Messenger.

The census of Minnesota contains nothing more important in its social or moral bearings, than the natives of the population—an abstract of which is presented in the following table. There is, I believe, at St. Peterburg, a museum in which are exhibited the costumes of all or nearly all, the different nations in the world. Looking beyond the columns of abstract numbers to the living legions for which they stand, it is an easy fancy to clothe them from that eclectic wardrobe, each in its physical and social characteristics—and thus to see in our dry table a luminous picture of the grand procession of nationalities which is converging from every clime to these free western plains to restore in this new Shinar the lost brotherhood of the race. But, apart from the pictorial aspects of the table, its revelations are full of significance in their bearing upon our social growth; and especially upon the question of emigration. I venture, then, to bespeak some little attention to results which it has cost no little time or labor to squeeze from the census orange:

Abstract of Statistics of the Population of Minnesota.

A TABLE SHOWING THE PLACES OF BIRTH OF THE POPULATION OF MINNESOTA.

NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE UNITED STATES.	
1. NEW ENGLAND.	4,388
2. MIDDLE FREE STATES.	2,120
3. NORTHWESTERN FREE STATES.	1,116
4. BORDER SLAVE STATES.	1,116
5. FOREIGN BORN.	1,116

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while Asia sends but six delegates—wise men from the East who have seen our star and have come to worship the new born King—Africa but one representative to look after the interests of that neglected portion of the globe. None of these orientals belong to the indigenous races of Asia or Africa—which, however, are sufficiently represented for all practical purposes by their Cis-Atlantic progeny—the lovely Italian and the fascinating Negro. The Isles of the ocean, too, send three ambassadors with the tribute of the tropics, and, as if the solid land had exhausted its resources—the ocean sends us forty-three children—without a country to find a home. If blood improves by intermixture, then we have the elements here of a race of Anaks, but as, in the natural order of investigation, the principles of gravitation and cohesion are antecedent to those of chemical affinity—we must now leave these ingredients without further analysis, to settle awhile in the crucible, while we consider what may be called—the law of their derivation.

Talking Treason.
The Government is now in stringent need of men to fight the battles of the Government. Minnesota has been drawn upon for two thousand additional men. If this number do not step forward and volunteer for the service, the State will be compelled to resort to a draft.

If patriotic citizens were left alone to exercise their judgment and their patriotism, this number of volunteers would come forward promptly and enlist in the ranks. But there is a class of men in our midst who, since the war commenced, have made it a business to discourage men from volunteering. At the commencement, this was done openly and above board. Now, becoming alarmed for their personal safety, they do it in a quiet and underhanded manner. They do not do it by attempted argument against the cause of the Government, but by ridiculing the men who think of enlisting. For just such conduct in States nearer the seat of war, men are now incarcerated in Fort Lafayette, while still others have been sent to Tortugas. Citizens are now engaged in this same business of discouraging volunteering in this city, and we feel justified in giving them fair warning if they do not desist in their nefarious business, they will not be made exceptions to the general rule. Our country is in jeopardy, and these things will not be tolerated. Their course is becoming intolerable. It is worse than open and manly argument against the justice and right of the Government. Many men can resist and combat open argument who cannot withstand ridicule and burlesque. Successionists and traitors in Stillwater must dry up at once or wholesome examples will be made of them—not by mob violence, but by the rigid laws of the land. We hope they will take warning, but if they do not, we hope they will suffer the consequences of their treason, and we know they will do it. Forewarned, forearmed!

The "Union" Ticket Withdrawn.
The Union or "no party" ticket for State officers placed in the field a few days since, has been formally withdrawn by order of the State Central Committee. It was but a few days old, but outlived its usefulness. The action of the Democratic convention in nominating an out-and-out secession ticket, induced the "no party" men to withdraw in order that the field would be open between the regular Republican Union ticket and the regular Democratic Secession ticket. It is well. There is now an open field. The Government as it is and should be; or Secession, Anarchy and Disruption, are the political questions now before the people of Minnesota. Choose ye this day, which ye will have.

On the Stamp.
We see by the Winona Star, the only candidate newspaper in Minnesota, that the candidate for Governor on the secession ticket has advertised to promulgate his principles before the people of southern Minnesota at about a dozen different points, commencing the present week. We imagine that Mr. Hamlin will find a hard Jordan in presenting his obnoxious views to the people of southern Minnesota—especially if he stands upon the platform of the Democratic convention.

Red-Hot Shot.—When red-hot shot are fired, the ordinance used is elevated to the desired spot before the gun is shot. The powder in the gun is kept from explosion by means of the wadding. Between the explosive substance and the heated mass are generally three layers of wad. That against the ball is dry, and the second is wet, and upon the powder another dry piece rests. The ball is discharged very soon after being placed in the cannon.

The following is a model letter for the use of the Administration:
HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 7, 1861.
SIR:—Nathan Palmer, a Lieutenant in your king's service, was taken in my camp as a spy. He was tried as a spy, condemned as a spy, and you may be sure, sir, that he will be hanged as a spy.

I have the honor, &c.,
ISRAEL PUTNAM.
His Excellency Gen. TYRON.
P. S.—Afternoon. He is hanged.

THE WAR FOR THE CONSTITUTION!



This Morning's News.

A Washington dispatch says there is no truth in the report that Gen. Fremont is to be removed.

The most important news of this morning is contained in the following dispatch:

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 22, midnight.
A dispatch received here to-night says the Federal troops at Lexington surrendered to the rebels on Friday afternoon for want of water.

Ben. McCulloch was in Benton county on Monday last, marching on Lexington.

Major Tanner's wounds it is feared will prove mortal.

The greatest activity prevails here in military circles.

The steamer Sunshine was brought down here to-day. She is not disabled as was reported. She will doubtless be confiscated, as her captain was paid in Confederate bonds for his services in ferrying Green's forces across the river at Glasgow.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—Gen. Fremont's dispatch announcing the surrender of Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, states the Federal loss is 37 killed and 140 wounded.

The rebel loss is supposed to be about 800 killed and wounded.

The reported fight between the rebels and Col. Lane's brigade near Blue Mills is discarded here. Gen. Lane being some distance east of that point at last accounts, marching on Lexington.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 20.—The Time: this morning learns that a fight took place at Maunton, Missouri, Tuesday morning, between 600 federal soldiers, Col. Montgomery and Johnson, and 400 rebels, in which the latter were completely routed with a loss of 7 killed, 100 horses, and all their tents and supplies.

Our forces lost two private killed and six wounded. Col. Johnson, while riding at the head of his command, received nine balls, and was instantly killed.

News from Washington.—Gen. Fremont—Kinsman, Sept. 21.

[Special to Post.]—A messenger who has just arrived from Chain Bridge reports that all was quiet at that point this A. M. A rebel deserter has just come in from Munson's Hill. He brings news that Beauregard had promised the North Carolina and South Carolina regiments of his army that they should be led to battle before the first of October, or he permitted to go home.

A telegram received yesterday by a prominent officer of the Government, dated Indianapolis, says that Gov. Morton has authorized for 100 political prisoners. The prisoners are expected to arrive in a few days.

On their way to Fort Lafayette.
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.

Ex-Gov. Morehead of Kentucky, Martin W. Barr, reporter of the New Orleans press, and Reuben T. Duritt, editor of the Louisville Courier, arrested at Louisville yesterday for treason, were brought to this city to-day, and will be sent to Fort Lafayette, by order of the War Department.

Virginia Prisoners and Wounded.
GALLIPOLI, O., Sept. 20.

Steamer Mary Cook left here at six o'clock this evening for Cincinnati with 30 federal soldiers wounded at Carnix's Ferry, and 38 rebel prisoners, the latter en route for Columbus, Ohio.

Kentucky Legislature.
GEN. ANDERSON CALLED UPON TO REPEL THE INVADES.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 18.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported substantially as follows:

WHEREAS, The Confederate troops have invaded Kentucky, and insolently dictate the terms upon which they will retire; therefore,

Resolved, That Gen. Anderson, be invited to take instant charge of this department, and call out a force sufficient to expel the invaders.

This passed the House, and the Senate concurred, 25 to 9.

The Senate also passed the Conklin resolution with but three yeas, which proposes to confine the war to two armies and discontinue partisan quarrels as leading to civil war.

Our Last from "Rains."
CENTRAL GUARD HOUSE, 1
Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—In my last I hinted that Col. Gorman was the one who had made the charge in my case. He informs me such is not the fact—that Col. McClellan ordered the arrest without his knowledge, etc. Also that the statements made in the Chicago Tribune correspondence were not authorized. You will therefore consider all allusions I may have made to the same in connection with his name as obsolete. He says he is here to get my release. Will write again soon.

RAISERS.

yesterday an encampment of Confederates, nearly opposite, and it is believed several were killed. The enemy did not respond, probably for want of artillery.

This morning at daylight it was discovered by Gen. Stone's pickets, near Conrad's Ferry, that the enemy during the previous night had commenced and partially constructed an entrenchment on the Virginia side, about 500 feet from the shore, facing the river. One of our light batteries opened upon it about 9 o'clock, and after 20 or 30 rounds nothing was to be seen of the enemy, and but little of the results of their labors for some days past. Conversations have been held between our own and rebel pickets, from which it has been discovered that the latter belonged to the 2d Richmond Cavalry, who were anxious to exchange late Richmond papers for leading Union journals, but our men declined.

Good News from Lexington!

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 20.

At headquarters, Mulligan's force at Lexington is supposed to be three thousand five hundred, consisting of an Irish Brigade, Col. Mulligan, 600; Col. Marshall's Illinois Cavalry, 600; Kansas regiment, mustered not known; five hundred Home Guards, mounted, and five hundred Home Guards, infantry; three six-pounders, one howitzer and two mortars.

The Federal scouts report the firing at Lexington as still going on Wednesday evening.

The rebels are said to have no shells, shrapnel nor canister—nothing but round shot and slugs.

Nearly three thousand Government horses and mules are within Mulligan's entrenchments, and require care to prevent a stampede.

Fifteen hundred men under Col. Smith were crossing the river, at Blue Mills Landing, on the 17th inst., and completely routed them, killing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, and took twelve prisoners. The Federal loss was fifty killed and twenty-five wounded.

Advices from Lexington to-day, by a private letter, says that Price attacked the Federalists at ten o'clock yesterday, with a force of three thousand. The Federal force is estimated at from three to four thousand. The Federalists fought them two hours, when the secessionists drove them back into their entrenchments. The Irish Brigade then came out and charged them at the point of the bayonet, scattering the rebels everywhere. Price was to attack them again this morning, but was prevented by the arrival of the Federal reinforcements.

There is no statement of the loss on either side.

Later from California.
OCEAR, Sept. 20.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 11th inst., passed here last night. The Orizaba, for Panama, took \$1,000,000 in treasure. The election returns are still incomplete by 13,000 to 15,000 votes. Thus far Stanford (Rep.) has 52,000 votes, and the other two candidates about 27,000 each, with even chances as to which will prove the strongest in the end. The Assembly will be strongly Republican, and that party also has a large plurality in the Senate.

Hon. H. K. Dinwiddie, United States District Attorney, died at Los Angeles of disease of the heart.

Edmund Randolph, the distinguished lawyer, died at San Francisco on the 17th.

Boston, Sept. 21.

Orders have been issued from Washington to Capt. Kessell, Quartermaster at this port, directing him to provide quarters and rations on George Island, in this bay, for 100 political prisoners. The prisoners are expected to arrive in a few days.

On their way to Fort Lafayette.
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.

Ex-Gov. Morehead of Kentucky, Martin W. Barr, reporter of the New Orleans press, and Reuben T. Duritt, editor of the Louisville Courier, arrested at Louisville yesterday for treason, were brought to this city to-day, and will be sent to Fort Lafayette, by order of the War Department.

Virginia Prisoners and Wounded.
GALLIPOLI, O., Sept. 20.

Steamer Mary Cook left here at six o'clock this evening for Cincinnati with 30 federal soldiers wounded at Carnix's Ferry, and 38 rebel prisoners, the latter en route for Columbus, Ohio.

Kentucky Legislature.
GEN. ANDERSON CALLED UPON TO REPEL THE INVADES.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 18.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported substantially as follows:

WHEREAS, The Confederate troops have invaded Kentucky, and insolently dictate the terms upon which they will retire; therefore,

Resolved, That Gen. Anderson, be invited to take instant charge of this department, and call out a force sufficient to expel the invaders.

This passed the House, and the Senate concurred, 25 to 9.

The Senate also passed the Conklin resolution with but three yeas, which proposes to confine the war to two armies and discontinue partisan quarrels as leading to civil war.

Our Last from "Rains."
CENTRAL GUARD HOUSE, 1
Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—In my last I hinted that Col. Gorman was the one who had made the charge in my case. He informs me such is not the fact—that Col. McClellan ordered the arrest without his knowledge, etc. Also that the statements made in the Chicago Tribune correspondence were not authorized. You will therefore consider all allusions I may have made to the same in connection with his name as obsolete. He says he is here to get my release. Will write again soon.

RAISERS.

To the People of Minnesota.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ST. PAUL, September 23rd, 1861.

The Secretary of War in his dispatch to the Governor, of the 17th inst., having called upon him to "adopt measures to organize two more Infantry Regiments at the earliest date possible," the Commander-in-Chief, in pursuance of said call hereby directs the organization of two more Regiments of Infantry, to be mustered into the service and pay of the U. S. for three years or during the war, to consist of ten companies each, and to be designated respectively as the Third Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, and the Fourth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, to be retained at Fort Snelling until it is fully organized and called into active service—the Fourth Regiment to be retained to garrison the forts on the frontier. Companies and men entering the service under this order may elect the Regiment into which they will be mustered.

Each Company must be organized as follows:

MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.
1 Captain.	1 Captain.
1 First Lieutenant.	1 First Lieutenant.
1 Second Lieutenant.	1 Second Lieutenant.
1 First Sergeant.	1 First Sergeant.
4 Sergeants.	8 Sergeants.
8 Corporals.	2 Musicians.
2 Musicians.	1 Wagoner.
1 Wagoner.	62 Privates.

In view of the necessity of relieving the command at Fort Snelling at the earliest date possible, the Commander-in-Chief desires two companies of the Fourth Regiment to report forthwith at Fort Snelling, for that purpose, and the companies that first so report, will be mustered immediately into the service and pay of the United States, and be designated respectively Company A and B of said Regiment. And all other companies and parts of companies, and individuals desiring to enter the service of the United States in this Regiment, will report at Fort Snelling on or before the first day of October, A. D. 1861, or as soon thereafter as possible.

All companies filled to the minimum number and organized for the Third Regiment will report at Fort Snelling on the 25th day of September inst. And all companies and parts of companies, and individuals that are desirous of entering the service in said Regiment, will report at Fort Snelling subsequent to the 25th inst., and on or before the first day of October, or as soon thereafter as possible.

Companies and parts of companies, and individuals that are desirous of entering the service in said Regiment, will report at Fort Snelling subsequent to the 25th inst., and on or before the first day of October, or as soon thereafter as possible.

In view of the urgency of this call, and the fact that the glorious flag of the Republic continues to be assailed by an open, armed rebellion, more formidable and wicked than was ever before plotted against any Government, threatening to destroy the work of our ancestors and to blot out all our glorious institutions, the Commander-in-Chief confidently expects that the brave and loyal sons of Minnesota will most promptly respond and go forth as one man in their zeal and might to put down this rebellion and enforce the laws, thereby adding new lustre to the flag that the glorious flag of the Republic and unquenchable "First." The Commander-in-Chief most confidently expects that those companies of the State that have not furnished one company for this war, will most eagerly embrace this opportunity to attest their patriotism and valor, and willingness to perform an equal part, to preserve the Government which our fathers equal blessings upon all.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Adjutant General.

The Arrest of Col. F. P. Blair.
FROM THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT.

The arrest of Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., by order of Major General Fremont, on Sunday evening, has given rise to a great deal of excited comment in our city, and will be received with profound astonishment throughout the country. The particulars of the case, as we learn, them, are to the following effect:

Col. Blair's chief offense is the writing of certain letters to the President, members of the Cabinet and other leading parties in Washington City, complaining among other things, of the inefficiency and incompetency of General Fremont, speaking disrespectfully of him, and asking for his removal from the Department of the West. This, as a subordinate officer, according to military regulations, he had no right to do, and consequently became amenable to the military law providing for the discipline and good order of the army. It was doubtless at the urgent demand of Col. Blair that James O. Broadhead, Esq., of this city, made a visit to Washington City a few days ago to lay before the Cabinet the case of Gen. Fremont and to urge his removal; and it is probable, upon these representations of Col. Blair, through Mr. Broadhead, that Judge Montgomery Blair of the Cabinet and Gen. Meigs, of the Quarter Master's Department, were appointed a commission to proceed to the Department of the West and make inquiries into the nature of the charges against the Commander-in-Chief. Of the results of this commission we know nothing. Gen. Meigs, it is stated, is the friend of Fremont in this case, and such investigations as may have been made were undoubtedly conducted with rigid impartiality. This commission, however, as we understand it, does not affect in the least, the question of the arrest of Col. Blair. He was at liberty, as an officer of the army, to prefer charges against his superior in command, but there is a manner of doing this, specially prescribed by military law, which Col. Blair did not choose to adopt. The evidence of his insubordination, as expressed in letters and communications, we understand, is of the strongest character. It is rumored that some of Gen. Fremont's

Staff, and a large number of subordinate officers who owe their commissions to the influence of Col. Blair, are implicated in this effort to remove Gen. Fremont, and have been imprudent in their daily speech and action. The evidence against them is also in the proper hands.

The case, which is so seriously regretted in this City and State, where Colonel Blair is so well known, and where he has spent the best part of his life in honorable public effort and service, is not without its peculiarities and embarrassments. The question arises whether the arrest is proper, since Col. Blair has no military commission. It will be remembered he denied his Colonelcy during the session of the last Congress, and since that time we understand he has not

